

Defector To Return To Soviet

Yurchenko Says He Was Held Forcibly in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Vitaly Yurchenko, a high-ranking Soviet intelligence official who the United States said had defected, said Monday he had been "forcibly abducted," held for three months in Washington and escaped to the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Yurchenko said at a news conference at the embassy, "My only wish is to return as soon as possible to my country, my family and friends."

He said he had been "forcibly abducted by unknown persons" in Italy and brought unconscious to the United States, where he was drugged and kept in isolation and denied access to Soviet officials.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee said he had been told by the Central Intelligence Agency about Mr. Yurchenko's decision to return to the Soviet Union.

There was no immediate comment from U.S. officials.

Since his defection, administration officials said, Mr. Yurchenko had provided information to the Soviets in New York and West about Soviet intelligence operations in Europe and the United States.

He was said to have identified himself as one CIA employee, including Edward Howard, a former agent who disappeared last month while under federal surveillance. Mr. Howard has fled the United States, and no arrests have resulted from Mr. Yurchenko's information.

Mr. Yurchenko, 50, defected to the United States in Rome in early August. At that time, he was described as the No. 5 man in the KGB.

TO ROME: The United States has acknowledged the defection of Mr. Yurchenko only once officially. On Oct. 11, following press reports that he had defected, the State Department said in a statement:

"We can now officially confirm that Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior official of the KGB, has been in the United States for some time. He has previously asked that his presence here not be publicized."

PRIOR TO DEFECTING: Prior to his defection, the statement said, Mr. Yurchenko "served as deputy chief in the North American and European Department of the KGB's First Chief Directorate (Foreign Intelligence)."

"The first chief director handles KGB intelligence operations worldwide. Mr. Yurchenko was specifically responsible for the direction of KGB counterintelligence operations in the United States and Canada," the statement said.

"During his lengthy career in the KGB, he held various key positions within the KGB, including chief of the First Department Five or Directorate X (Worldwide counterintelligence) of the First Chief Directorate. He had also been posted to the Soviet Embassy in Washington 1975-1980."

Mr. Yurchenko's defection closely followed that of two other high-ranking Soviet intelligence officers.

At about the time that Mr. Yurchenko's defection was first reported in late September, U.S. officials confirmed that Sergei Bokhan, the deputy director of Soviet military intelligence in Africa, had defected to the West in May and had provided information about the penetration of the Greek government by Soviet agents.

Also this summer, Oleg A. Gordeevsky, a KGB official who Western officials said had led a long career as a double agent, defected from his post in London.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

INSIDE

■ By restricting journalists, South Africa acted to alter the message of unrest. Page 2.

■ U.S. politicians expect two state elections to give signs of the future after Reagan. Page 5.

OPINION

■ The press restrictions in South Africa will hit black reporters especially hard, a Soweto editor writes. Page 8.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ A 1787 Chateau Lafite thought have belonged to Thomas Jefferson is to be auctioned in London. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Boeing Co. is the favored candidate to take over de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, officials said. Page 11.

TOMORROW

The Soviet Union appears to be trying to redefine its relationship with Israel in order to become a player in the arena of Middle East peace negotiations.



Yelena G. Bonner's daughter, Tatiana, and her mother, Ruth, listening to her call from the Soviet Union over a speaker phone Monday at their home in Newton, Massachusetts.

Sakharov Talks With Relatives in U.S., Says He Has Ended Hunger Strike

The Associated Press

NEWTON, Massachusetts — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, spoke by telephone Monday with relatives in the United States for the first time in six years, telling them he had ended a hunger strike that may have caused Soviet officials to let his wife seek medical treatment in the West.

Mr. Sakharov, speaking to his stepchildren and his mother-in-law, said he had lost 44 pounds (20 kilograms) and weighed about 130 pounds when he abandoned the fast.

He said he ended the hunger strike when his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, was told she would be granted a visa that would allow her to leave the Soviet Union and to return within three months.

Mrs. Bonner, 62, who also spoke during the call, has an eye ailment.

"They want us to know if he is alive; that's quite clear," said Tatiana Yanklevich, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter. She was referring to Soviet authorities who forced him and his wife into internal exile in the city of Gorki.

The family tried twice last week

to call Mrs. Bonner. Reporters informed that Monday's call would be allowed, were given permission to record the first few minutes of the conversation.

For unspecified reasons, Mrs. Yanklevich said, Soviet officials wanted Mrs. Bonner "to leave as soon as possible."

Mrs. Bonner said she would leave as soon as she was able to provide care for Mr. Sakharov through the winter.

"She said it was psychologically difficult for her after their long separation to leave Andrei Sakharov right now," Mrs. Yanklevich said. "She wants to be with him right now."

She said the couple was reunited on Oct. 23, a day before Mrs. Bonner applied for the visa. Family members said that Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner had been separated while living in Gorki. Reports said Mr. Sakharov had been hospitalized while on his hunger strike.

Mrs. Yanklevich said much of the 25-minute conversation with her mother and stepfather was spent discussing family affairs and talking with grandchildren.

Alfonsín's Party Gains, Reducing Peronist Seats

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The ruling Radical Civic Union has won a convincing victory in congressional elections widely regarded as a referendum on the first two years of President Raúl Alfonsín's administration.

The government's main opposition, the Peronists, lost votes around Argentina, while small parties on the left and right made modest gains, according to incomplete returns from Sunday's balloting.

[With 99 percent of the vote counted Monday, the Radicals had won 43 percent to 35 percent for the Peronists. The Associated Press reported. The leftist, Intransigent Party was a distant third with 6 percent.]

The ratio of troops to civilians, nearly six to 1,000, is higher in Argentina than in Brazil, Mexico, or Venezuela, according to an analysis by the Arturo Illia Foundation for Democracy and Peace, in Buenos Aires.

Despite military budget cuts last year, Argentina still spends a greater proportion of its gross national product on the military than the other large Latin American democracies.

Military spending has been pared 35 percent, but the main result has been to hurt morale because institutions have not been

were frequent before his election two years ago, his survival may depend more on his ability to control and calm the military than on his standing with the voters.

Military analysts doubt that a new coup attempt is imminent, but they warn that Mr. Alfonsín's failure to restructure the armed forces has provided an opening for troublemakers.

The government has yet to reduce the size of the army, rid the military of the worst human rights offenders, assign it a peacekeeping function, or increase civilian control, the analysts said.

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restructured to accommodate the reduction.

Air force pilots have been forced to cut their flying time in half, expensive equipment cannot be maintained, and salaries remain low, said Captain Boris Juan Marenhoff, a retired naval officer who advises the defense minister.

The government has not taken any measures to restructure the armed forces, "agreed Andres Fontaine, a military analyst at the independent Center for the Study of the State and Society, which has close ties to the government. "They have

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

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A palace statement said that Mr. Marcos had 50,000 supporters in Tarlac, the hometown of the slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., that the election would "erase doubts regarding the popularity of my administration."

He said he would run for reelection alone, without a vice-presidential contest, because "the issue is Marcos." Mr. Marcos, who has been president since 1965, invited members of the U.S. Congress to observe the elections.

"We need a snap election to convince the world that our program is supported by the people," Mr. Marcos said. "We need foreign loans, the financial assistance and foreign investment from abroad."

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

He also said that money was needed to fight the insurgency.

Under the Philippine Constitution, special elections normally are held after a president dies, becomes disabled, is removed from office or resigns. In such cases, the speaker of the National Assembly takes power for 60 days while candidates campaign.

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Press Ban May Presage New Crackdown by Pretoria

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A foreign television news team was detained recently by the police in an area where soldiers were firing tear gas at demonstrating students.

Although members of the crew were seated in a parked car and not filming the unrest they were taken into custody after policemen and soldiers spotted cameras in the car.

At the police station, a captain demanded to see their identification. The cameraman took out a card showing he was accredited as a working journalist by the Foreign Ministry.

"I don't want to see that," the captain said angrily. "Don't show me that card or a Diner's Club card. I want to see some real identification."

The journalists were held for

more than three hours and freed after lawyers intervened.

The incident underlined the powers the security forces enjoy under South Africa's state of emergency decree and their hostility toward journalists, especially those working for news organizations abroad.

As television around the world vividly showed South Africa's spasms of racial strife night after night and other nations reacted

NEWS ANALYSIS

with outrage and sanctions, some political analysts said that the authorities increasingly blamed the messenger for the message.

The analysts said it was this attitude that led the government Saturday to impose major restrictions on local and foreign journalists. They said that the clampdown could both increase South Africa's diplomatic isolation and strengthen the already nearly absolute powers the police and army have to act against their political foes.

The regulations include the banning of television crews, photographers and radio reporters from covering unrest in 38 magisterial districts covered by the government's emergency regulations.

Under the restrictions, journalists working for newspapers can cover such situations but must first report to the local police and follow their instructions. In such cases, the authorities can bar the journalists from areas unless they agree to be escorted by the police.

In addition, only journalists approved by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau for Information or the police will be allowed to work in the districts covered by the emergency regulations.

The authorities have refrained from imposing total press censorship, which they are empowered to proclaim under the emergency rules. Were censorship to be introduced, reporters could be required to identify their sources of information in areas affected by the emergency decree or could be forbidden by law from writing about the situation.

The Sunday Tribune in Durban in an editorial that the security forces would now "be able to use all the awesome powers they have available without fear that any misuse will be unarguably captured by the camera."

The new rules come as journalists find themselves at times caught between suspicious and angry protesters and hostile security forces.

Reporters, photographers and television crews have spent more and more time dodging the police in areas of unrest. Security forces have assaulted and detained them without charges, sometimes seizing their film or videotapes.

Anti-apartheid activists charged that the government's move to minimize news coverage and, in particular, to curb foreign television, was a step toward ever more violent tactics against black and mixed-race protesters.

Without the presence of foreign reporters, these critics say, government opponents would lose an important means to bring about international awareness of repressive measures.

The government recently banned journalists from Soweto, the huge black township near Johannesburg, and activists fear that more black townships may also soon fall under such restrictions.

"If this had happened a year ago," said a critic, who refused to be identified, "the world would still not know about and would not have seen for themselves the oppression of the state."

WORLD BRIEFS

Uganda Rebels Set Up Administration

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Ugandan rebels, resuming peace talks with the country's military government, announced Monday they were setting up a formal administration in areas they control. Diplomats said the move by the rebels would dampen prospects for an early settlement in the talks, which are being held in Nairobi.

The National Resistance Army said it had established an interim administration in "liberated zones," mainly in southwestern Uganda, to provide services pending an agreement with the junta in Kampala.

The rebel leader, Yoweri Museveni, said in a statement that 17 departments dealing with matters such as finance, education and mineral mining had been set up and 13 district officers had been appointed. Hajj Musa Kigongo, described as a "veteran freedom fighter" and chairman of the rebel inner council, was appointed chief administrator.

Benazir Bhutto Sent Back to Europe

LONDON (AP) — Benazir Bhutto, leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party, arrived in London on Monday after Karachi police released her from house arrest and put her on a plane for Europe.

Miss Bhutto, 31, had sought permission to answer a summons to appear Nov. 6 before a French court investigating the mysterious death of her younger brother, Shahnawaz Bhutto, in Cannes, France, last July.

Before leaving, Miss Bhutto, the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed in 1979, vowed to return to Pakistan as soon as possible even if it meant her arrest. She said the civilian parliament and government were a front for the military regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who has promised to restore full democracy by Jan. 1.



Arafat Arrives for Talks with Mubarak

CAIRO (Reuters) — Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived Monday night in Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak that could be crucial to efforts to revive the Middle East peace process, officials said.

Mr. Arafat flew from the United Arab Emirates after completing a tour of Gulf states aimed at gathering support for an Arab summit meeting. Their talks will focus on the peace process and a mending of relations with Mr. Mubarak, diplomats said. Mr. Mubarak was angered when some senior PLO officials criticized the way Egypt responded to the hijacking last month of an Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro.

For the Record

Fifteen persons were killed in Sicily and six were injured seriously when a bus fell from a bridge Monday, police said. It was going from Leonforte to Catania when it fell about 65 feet (about 20 meters). (Reuters)

Two employees of Japan's embassy in Beirut, who were kidnapped by militiamen in West Beirut last Tuesday, have been released under an exchange of hostages, an embassy spokesman said Monday. (AP)

West German space officials asked Monday for a one-day extension of the current scientific mission of the space shuttle Challenger, but later withdrew the request when U.S. space officials said some experiments would have to be curtailed to provide the necessary power. The mission is to end Wednesday morning in California. (AP)

Correction

Because of an editing error, it was incorrectly reported in a New York Times dispatch from Jerusalem during the weekend that Yovel Neeman is the minister of science and development in the Israeli cabinet. Mr. Neeman is not in the cabinet.

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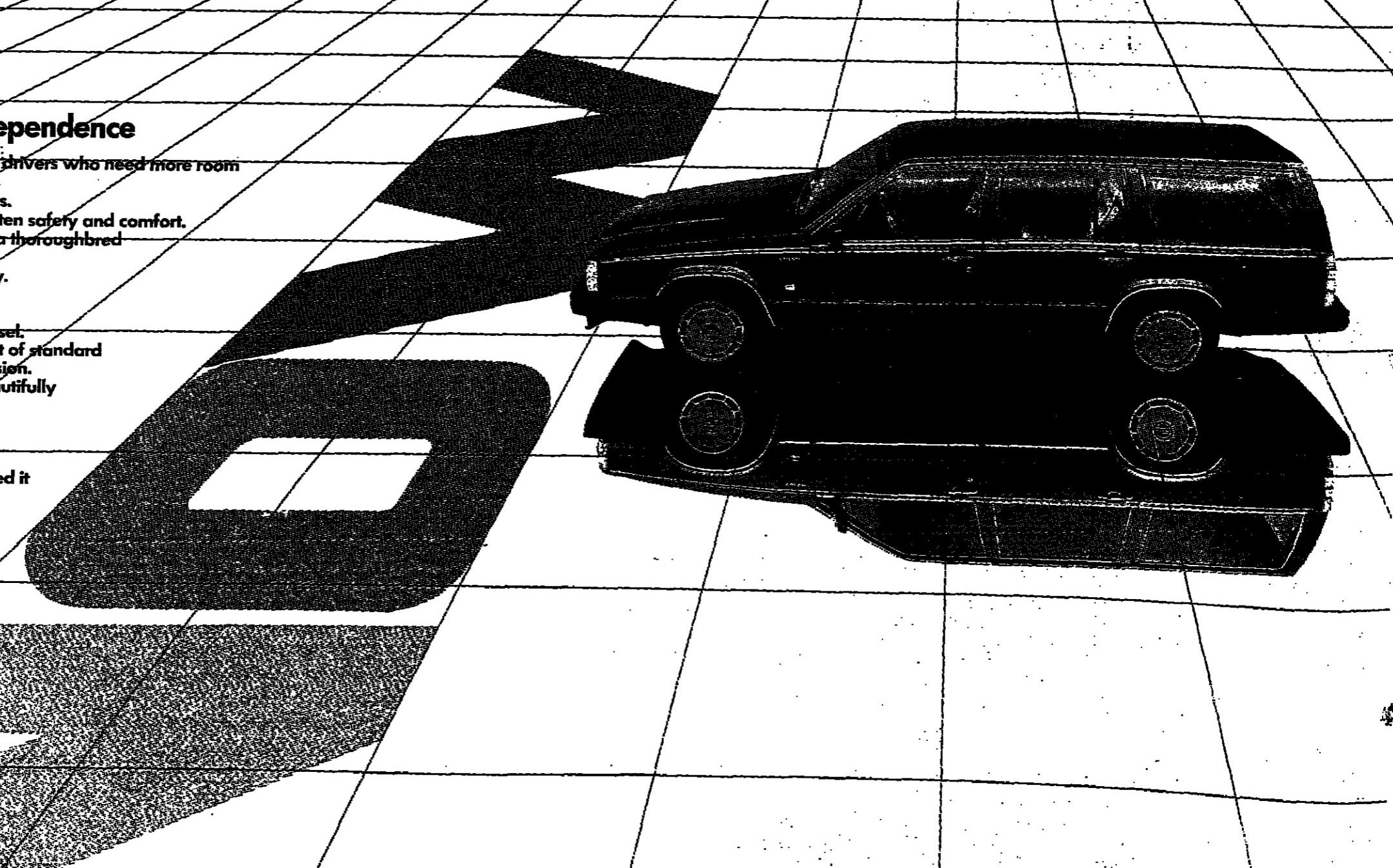
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New Zealand Denies Deal for Guilty Plea By 2 French Agents

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — New Zealand denied Monday that it had made a deal with France that led two French secret agents to plead guilty to manslaughter charges in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

Captain Dominique Prieur, 36, and Major Alain Mafart, 35, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and sabotage charges on Monday, before any evidence had been heard. They were remanded in custody for sentencing Nov. 22.

Their surprise admission came 30 minutes into a preliminary court hearing on the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship. A photographer for the anti-nuclear group was killed when the vessel was sunk by an explosion in Auckland harbor on July 10.

New Zealand police had dropped a charge of murder and substituted one of manslaughter. But Prime Minister David Lange, who earlier had called the sinking "a sordid act of state-backed terrorism," said that any suggestion of a deal was untrue.

"They are not for sale," Mr. Lange said of the two agents of France's General Directorate of External Security. "This is a process of law, not some sordid haggling, selling prisoners."

Mr. Lange said the pleas and sentences would not alter a compensation claim lodged by New Zealand after France admitted that

its agents had been ordered to sabotage the Rainbow Warrior.

A defense lawyer, Gerard Curry, also rejected suggestions of a deal. "You can be absolutely sure it is not a political trade-off," he said.

The prosecutor, David Morris, told the court that the police could not prove that Captain Prieur and Major Mafart had personally planted the two bombs that sank the ship.

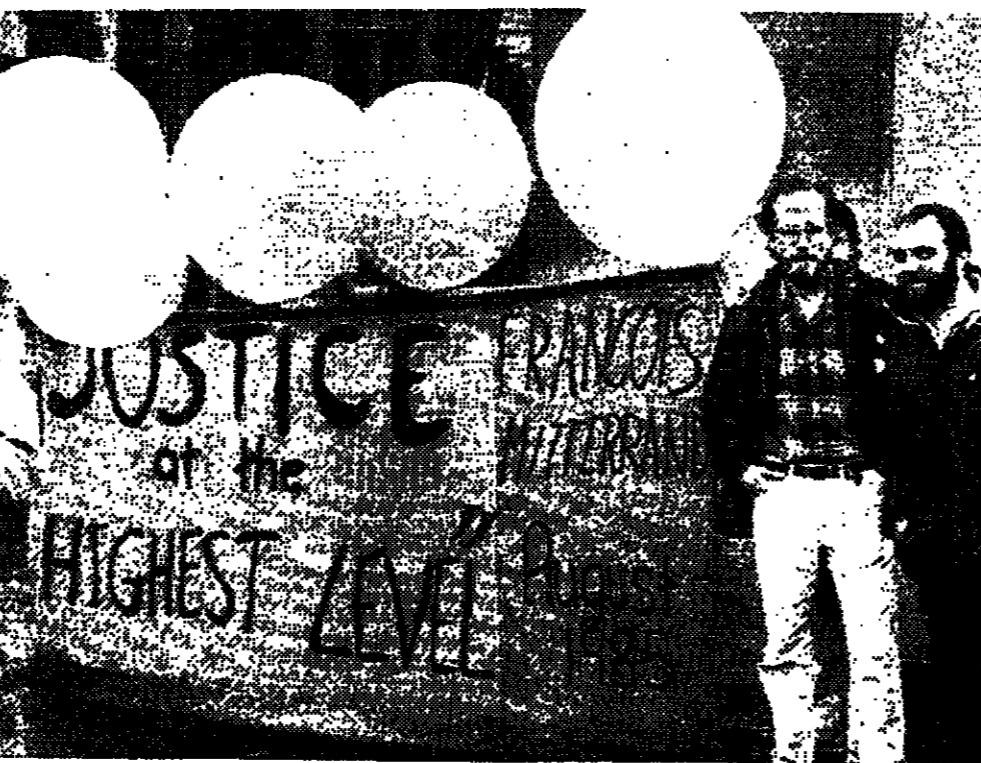
A summary of evidence read after the agents' admissions said that Fernando Pereira, the Dutch citizen who was killed, had not been injured by the explosion but had drowned as he tried to rescue photographic equipment.

The Rainbow Warrior was to have led a protest fleet in an attempt to stop France from exploding nuclear devices at its Mururoa atoll test site in the South Pacific.

David McTaggart, chairman of Greenpeace, said that the outcome was not the justice that President François Mitterrand of France had urged and added: "Mitterrand, Hervé and Lacoste should all have been in the dock today."

Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Admiral Pierre Lacoste, who headed the secret service, lost their jobs in the scandal.

The police still want to arrest three other French agents on murder and sabotage charges. France has said it will not prosecute them because they were acting under orders.



Two Greenpeace officials, Steve Sawyer, left, and Peter Wilkinson, with placards outside the court building where two French agents attended a preliminary hearing Monday.

Battles Loom Over Control of World's Plant Seeds

(Continued from Page 1)

the Agriculture Department.

The plaintiffs, including Jeremy Rifkin, a social activist; Mr. Moon; the National Farmers Union of Canada; and several international environmental groups, are asking that the department be ordered to determine whether its alleged failure to run a broad and well-organized seed bank system has made the nation vulnerable to crop failures and economic damage.

A second front in the war over plant seeds is the suit filed against

"This country and the entire world face a crisis because of the eroding plant gene pool," says the complaint. "The agricultural system of the U.S., in particular, is supported by an extraordinarily narrow genetic base, a situation viewed with alarm by those who have studied the system."

The complaint charges that the Agriculture Department cannot even name all the seed collections around the country, much less sys-

tematically collect seed from them; that there is no attempt to collect seeds of anything other than commercial crops; and that the system cannot guarantee that all the seeds are still viable because of inadequate storage.

Paul Fitzgerald, a deputy administrator of the Agricultural Research Service; George A. White, head of the plant introduction office in the germ plasm research laboratory; and Lewis Bass, head of the National Seed Storage Laboratory, agreed that the work labeling, storing and evaluating samples was hampered by a lack of funds.

But they defended the emphasis on storing seeds of food crops and said that storage conditions appeared adequate.

(Continued from Page 1) cut the budget, and salaries are lower, but they have left the structure."

One of the potentially dangerous structures left standing, military analysts said, is the army intelligence unit, Battalion 601. The unit is believed to employ 2,000 men, including retired officers and other civilians. A former member of the battalion was one of 12 suspects arrested in connection with recent bombings.

The intelligence group, according to analysts, has always been independent. It does little work for the present government. The reconstituted civilian state intelligence agency is still too inexperienced to be of any help, an analyst said.

Many officers who were active when human rights abuses were prevalent are still in uniform, the analysts said. With nine former military rulers on trial and 1,700 cases pending against other officers, the analysts said some of those officers may have reason to feel uneasy and to be interested in plotting against the civilian government.

Even officers who are uninterested in subverting the government are described as impatient with what they see as constant public criticism of the army. When some officers appeared to give pretrial testimony last year, they were met by crowds who shouted insults at them, military analysts said.

"If the persecution of individuals does not stop at some point, we are not going to have a peaceful country," Captain Maricelloff said. "One day we have to say, 'enough.'"

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources said a would-be suicide car bomber was killed when his vehicle exploded after South Lebanese Army militiamen fired on him for ignoring orders to stop. They said the car carried 440 pounds (200 kilograms) of explosives. The report mentioned no other casualties.

In Damascus, Syria urged rival Lebanese factions Monday to stop arguing and sign a Syrian-brokered accord to end 10 years of civil war.

The state-controlled Damascus radio said the factions should end debate on trivial matters and take practical steps toward security and national reconciliation.

The pact, drafted last month by the main Christian, Druze and Shiite Moslem militias after weeks of meetings with Abdo Hafim Khaddam, the Syrian first vice president, was to have been signed Sunday in Damascus.

But Moslem political sources in Beirut said some Lebanese Christians had reservations about the draft.

The proposed accord would gradually dismantle the present political system that favors the Christian minority, in part by reducing the powers of the Christian-held presidency.

Mr. Kane's principal allegation is that widespread negligence created conditions in which a Soviet spy, Geoffrey A. Prime, was able to steal thousands of pages of top-secret material relating to reconnaissance satellite projects undertaken by the United States and Britain during the 1970s.

"GCHQ: The Negative Asset" has been suppressed under Britain's Official Secrets Act. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post.

Russian Leaves U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1) official said. "And it is also, of course, a very important listening post."

U.S. diplomats, whose tours of duty in Kabul generally run 18 months to two years, receive both hardship and danger pay, amounting to a 50-percent differential in their salaries.

Since 1979, when the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, Adolph Dubs, was kidnapped and killed when the police stormed a hotel room where he was being held, the State Department has not permitted diplomats to bring dependents to Kabul.

As a result of the Dubs killing, the highest-ranking U.S. official in Kabul is a chargé d'affaires. Mr. Hurwitz has been stationed there for just over two years and is scheduled for reassignment early next year.

The embassy compound occupies a block in the newer section of Kabul, known as "Sharnahan," which literally means "new city." Like most houses and buildings in Kabul, the compound is surrounded by a stone wall. According to State Department officials, security has been stepped up in recent years.

But the officials stressed that the safety of the building and its personnel are in some ways less of a problem than in many Western capitals because of the tight control by Soviet authorities.

While the Marine guards live in the compound, diplomatic personnel have their own homes nearby.

U.S. officials who have worked in Kabul since Soviet forces joined the fighting in 1979 say that low-level harassment by the Afghan government is a fact of life.

U.K. Post Office Cuts Rates for 2d-Class Letters

(The Associated Press) LONDON — The British Post Office made the first price cut Monday in its mail service since the penny post was introduced in 1840. The cost of mailing a second-class letter was reduced from 13 pence (18.5 cents) to 12 pence.

Most people send Christmas cards second class, which is not guaranteed for delivery the day after posting as is first-class mail. First-class mail costs 17 pence.

Sir Ronald Dearing, Post Office chairman, said the cut would cost the Post Office £1 million a week in revenue.

There was less publicity for a 20-percent increase in the cost of mailing newspapers abroad and a 100-percent increase for companies paying by contract for such postings.

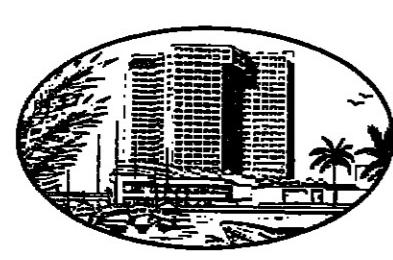
The Publishers Association said that up to 40 percent of the current business in exported books and journals, worth over £500 million a year, could be made uneconomic by the higher charges. Some business might be diverted to overseas post offices, it said.

2 Bombs Damage Banks In Brussels, Charleroi

(Reuters) BRUSSELS — Two bomb explosions damaged major Belgian banks in Brussels and Charleroi within hours Monday. The extreme leftist Fighting Communists claimed responsibility for one of the attacks, the police said.

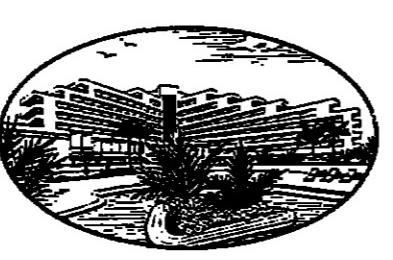
A security guard was shot and wounded after he surprised two persons leaving a panel truck outside the Brussels head office of the Banque Bruxelles Lambert early Monday. The truck, equipped with a loudspeaker that broadcast a tape-recorded warning to evacuate the area, exploded shortly afterward, causing extensive damage. Eight hours later a bomb exploded outside the Société Générale de Banque office in Charleroi, slightly injuring one person.

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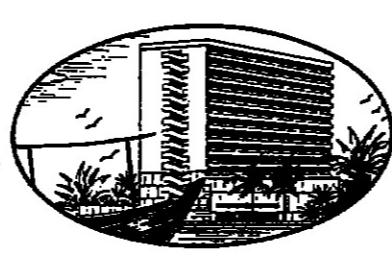
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Suicide Blast Kills 2 Men In Lebanon

Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — A militiaman was killed and a woman injured Monday when a suicide car bomber attacked a checkpoint of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army in southern Lebanon, security sources said.

The sources said the bomber himself was killed when he rammed a car into the checkpoint at the entrance of Arroum village, four miles (seven kilometers) north of the Israeli border.

The Syrian Nationalist Social Party claimed responsibility in a statement to an international news agency in Beirut. It identified the bomber as a Syrian, Ammar al-Azbar, 24. The statement was accompanied by a photograph of Mr. Azbar and a copy of his will.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources said a would-be suicide car bomber was killed when his vehicle exploded after South Lebanese Army militiamen fired on him for ignoring orders to stop. They said the car carried 440 pounds (200 kilograms) of explosives. The report mentioned no other casualties.

In Damascus, Syria urged rival Lebanese factions Monday to stop arguing and sign a Syrian-brokered accord to end 10 years of civil war.

The state-controlled Damascus radio said the factions should end debate on trivial matters and take practical steps toward security and national reconciliation.

The pact, drafted last month by the main Christian, Druze and Shiite Moslem militias after weeks of meetings with Abdo Hafim Khaddam, the Syrian first vice president, was to have been signed Sunday in Damascus.

But Moslem political sources in Beirut said some Lebanese Christians had reservations about the draft.

The proposed accord would gradually dismantle the present political system that favors the Christian minority, in part by reducing the powers of the Christian-held presidency.

Mr. Kane's principal allegation is that widespread negligence created conditions in which a Soviet spy, Geoffrey A. Prime, was able to steal thousands of pages of top-secret material relating to reconnaissance satellite projects undertaken by the United States and Britain during the 1970s.

"GCHQ: The Negative Asset" has been suppressed under Britain's Official Secrets Act. A copy was obtained by The Washington Post.

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U.S. Diplomatic Moves On a Middle East Accord Grow Daily, Israelis Say

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — U.S. involvement in secret diplomatic contacts with Jordan, Egypt and Israel over a possible comprehensive Middle East peace agreement is intensifying daily, according to a senior Israeli official.

A senior Israeli official said that Mr. Peres was convinced that an opportunity for peace with Jordan was so close at hand that it could not be sabotaged by such political in-fighting.

When asked how he thought quiet diplomacy could succeed in the face of almost certain further attempts at political undermining by some suspicious Likud ministers, a senior Israeli official replied, "It's not easy, but it's going better than you think."

The small Tehiya party, which backed by Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, caused a brief uproar last week by purporting to have seen a document containing an offer by Mr. Peres to Hussein of an interim peace agreement. Under the alleged pact, Jordan and Israel would jointly administer a form of limited Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The so-called secret plan bore a striking resemblance to the "functional concessions" proposals drafted by Mr. Peres in 1975 when he was defense minister. Those proposals later were incorporated in various widely publicized autonomy plans, including one proposed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin after the 1979 Camp David peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Peres was described as being determined to seize the moment to initiate talks with Jordan even if it brought his coalition near to disunity over ideological clashes with the Likud faction.

He has 11 months left before he will have to turn the job of prime minister over to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, and Mr. Peres is known to be anxious at least to begin talks toward striking a peace pact with Jordan before then.

Members of the Likud faction are said to worry that Mr. Peres may have enough time to reach a breakthrough with Jordan, thus scoring, perhaps, enough political capital to force an early election and seek a more favorable coalition.

The prime minister was said to be sanguine about recent press disclosures that he asserts were designed to scuttle his peace initiative.

One disclosure, which a Peres aide termed "blatant disinformation," was that Mr. Peres had made

DEATH NOTICE

We announce with deep regret the loss of our great friend

Mme Ida Dembo De Ligge
Internment cimetière Père-Lachaise
Sylvia and Henri Gellerman.

secret offers to King Hussein of Jordan containing sweeping concessions not approved by the Likud ministers of the Israeli cabinet.

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Just in time

In Miami Beach, the Young Are Taking Over From the Old

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

MIAMI BEACH — The subtle but telltale signs of revival are here.

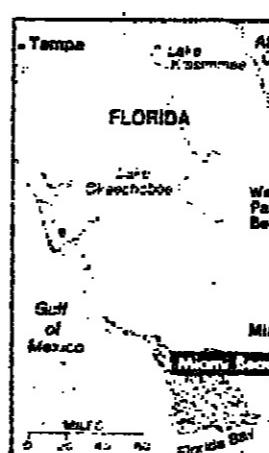
The maternity ward at Mount Sinai Hospital, which was almost closed a few years ago because of a low birthrate in Miami Beach, is scheduled to expand.

South Beach Elementary School, closed for a decade for lack of pupils, is due to reopen next fall.

South Pointe Park, which opened last month, has jungle gyms and jogging courses and a theater, but no seats for the elderly.

A landlord with 886 units to rent offers a 15-percent discount to new tenants under the age of 50.

Slowly, Miami Beach, a city of 100,000, is changing. The generation of the elderly who have dominated



nated the southern half of the resort for 25 years, mostly Jewish and of Eastern European extraction.

Now young upwardly mobile two-paycheck families are beginning to move in.

"When we moved down here

two years ago from New Jersey, we rented a town house in the suburbs," said Carol Yantis, marketing director for a Miami glass company. "It took me an hour to commute to work."

The first of these are the Hispanic poor, mostly Cuban, who first moved into budgeted apartments and cut-rate guest houses.

More recently, artists, journalists and romantics drawn by inexpensive Art Deco housing and a beachside lifestyle began moving in, then Bohemian-hippie surroundings in Cocootan Grove on the south edge of Miami began to give way to luxury condominiums and fashionable restaurants.

"We're becoming a multi-cultural city for the first time, an urban seaside resort."

Individual entrepreneurs are digging in. "I don't worry about vacancies. I can wait for the right

clientele," says Linda Polansky, head of a syndicate that operates the Clay Hotel on Espanola Way, a narrow street of charming buildings designed in 1925.

Another change that may have greater significance in the long run is what appears to be a new spirit of civic cooperation. The history of Miami Beach is rich in strong-willed hotel owners and entrepreneurs prone to cutthroat practices who spurned Miami and the rest of Dade County across the bay.

Now she says she can drive across the bay to work in 15 minutes. And the 1939 Art Deco house that she and her husband, Lloyd, the manager of the Miami Boat Show, bought last year for \$30,000 plus is only five blocks from the ocean.

"What's happening is a sea change in local perceptions," said Alan Rauzin, head of the Miami Beach Development Corp., a non-profit agency set up to assist in rehabilitating South Beach.

"We're becoming a multi-cultural city for the first time, an urban seaside resort."

Individual entrepreneurs are digging in. "I don't worry about vacancies. I can wait for the right

New Arms For Managua Are Reported

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union after an unexplained slowdown in deliveries of military hardware to Nicaragua has stepped up such shipments in recent months and is now shipping cargo by way of Cuba, U.S. government sources said Monday.

Intelligence officials still do not have a clear picture of what type of hardware is arriving in Nicaragua, a source said, but there have been indications over the past two weeks of new shipments involving trucks and tanks.

Last week, the source continued, a U.S. supersonic spy plane flew over Cuba and confirmed that cargo was being removed from Soviet and Bulgarian ships and transferred to Nicaraguan freighters.

The source refused to discuss a published report that an SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance plane that flew over Cuba last week was fired on from the ground with surface-to-air missiles.

"We know the Cubans scrambled some planes, but they didn't get close," the source said. "Our plane wasn't in any danger."

The Washington Times reported Monday that an SR-71 flew over Cuba twice Thursday night to take surveillance photographs and was fired on by Soviet-made missiles.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, would not comment on the report directly, but he said there has been a "steep increase" in military shipments from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua.

Such supplies would protect

Hussein from assertions of seeking a separate peace treaty with Israel.

Voting in 2 States: Guide to Post-Reagan Politics

By Phil Galvin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Voters in Virginia and New Jersey will elect governors Tuesday in contests that are being watched by both Democrats and Republicans eager to glimpse the political future as President Ronald Reagan's dominance of American politics begins to wane.

Voters in dozens of U.S. cities, including New York, Cleveland, Seattle, Miami and Houston, will be electing mayors and other officials. For the most part, the city elections turn on local issues and personalities. But the mayoral race in Houston has attracted outside attention because of an attempt to make a political issue out of public concern over acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

The attention of Washington political circles will be focused on the two contests for governor. Some campaign strategists say the contests have already provided lessons for both parties in their struggle to understand and manage the changes in voter attitudes and party allegiances that are part of Mr. Reagan's legacy.

Democrats in Virginia and Republicans in New Jersey are following a similar strategy in an attempt to expand their voting coalitions. Their candidates for governor are stressing fiscal conservatism, compassion for human needs, education, economic development and efficient management of the state government. In neither state have any social issues such as abortion figured prominently in the political debate.

Let Atwater, a strategist for Vice President George Bush, said the campaigns in both states illustrated

legislature, where Democrats hold an eight-seat majority.

Republican strategists say Mr. Kean has expanded the coalition that carried the state for Mr. Reagan in the 1984 election to include blacks, union members and others who usually vote Democratic.

Roger J. Stone Jr., a Washington-based Republican strategist, said the message of the New Jersey campaign for his party was that "the politics of consensus beat the politics of polarization."

"The old political wisdom was if you had one group you had to forfeit another," he added. "But I think New Jersey shows that you can be a candidate of traditional values and still be for expanded opportunities for minorities, and that you can be a fiscal conservative and still be compassionate. That is the message for the national parties."

In the Virginia campaign, Democrats are trying to put together a coalition of blacks and conservative whites to counter the political realignment that has raised the hopes of Republican candidates in Virginia and other Southern states.

The Democrats have put forward a ticket that includes a candidate for lieutenant governor who is the first black nominated for state office in Virginia by a major party since the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. They also have a woman running for attorney general.

Gerald L. Baliles, 45, the Democratic candidate for governor, and his running mate have tied them-

Kathryn J. Whitmire

what he called the "new synthesis" taking place in American politics that would require both parties to turn to new ideas and new coalitions in future elections.

In New Jersey, Governor Thomas H. Kean, 50, a Republican who won the office four years ago by only 1,797 votes of 2.5 million cast, appears headed for a strong victory over his Democratic challenger, Peter Shapiro, 33, the chief executive of Essex County. Some New Jersey Democrats are concerned that Mr. Kean's popularity could help Republicans win control of the state government.

Atwater, a strategist for Vice President George Bush, said the campaigns in both states illustrated

TV Star Elected to Head Radical Party in Italy

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — Enzo Tortora, a European Parliament deputy and a former television star convicted of drug trafficking, was elected Sunday as president of the Radical Party.

Mr. Tortora won an overwhelming majority of votes for the ceremonial post on the final day of the party's national congress. The party has one seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and 11 in the Senate.

Four other candidates split the remaining votes.

The head of state, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, who seized power from another general in a coup in 1983, pledged a return to democracy. The army has promised to stay out of politics when the new president takes office on Jan. 14.

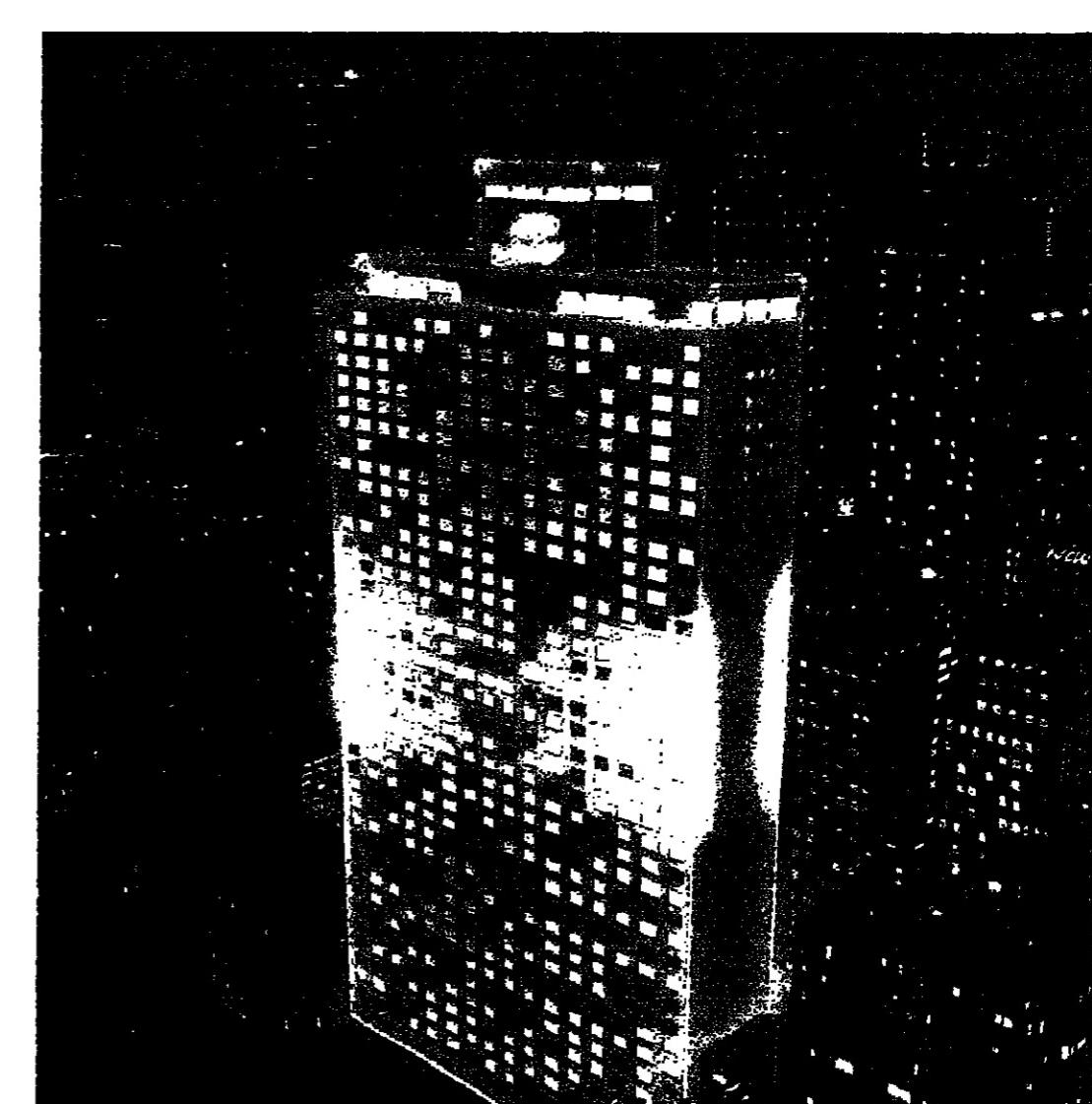
The military rulers have been unable to ease Guatemala's economic crisis, the worst in its history, or to put down a leftist insurgency. A return to civilian rule is expected to lead to more foreign aid, particularly from the United States.

Observers from 14 countries, the United Nations and the Organization of American States watched the voting.

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Russians in Afghanistan Called Heavy Drug Users

By Arthur Bonner
New York Times Service

GHURBAND. Afghanistan — Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan use drugs extensively, and some Russians sell gasoline, ammunition and stolen guns to support their habits, according to several Soviet defectors living with Afghan guerrillas.

In addition, several guerrilla commanders say that they have captured Russians while the soldiers were drugged or while they were trying to buy hashish or heroin from village merchants.

According to Western diplomats and analysts of the Afghan situation in Pakistan and elsewhere. So-

viet troops in Afghanistan have turned to drugs for the same reason that many Americans did in Vietnam: They are young, away from home constraints, bored, frightened and under fierce pressure to prove themselves.

Afghanistan is one of the world's major production centers for opium and its derivatives, according to U.S. narcotics agents in Pakistan and elsewhere in Asia. It is part of the "Golden Crescent" extending from Iran to Pakistan and Afghanistan, an area that the agents said accounts for more than half of the world's illegal opium output.

The country also is a major pro-

ducer of cannabis-based drugs such as hashish that are consumed throughout South Asia and the Middle East. The profits from these drugs are great; Afghan hashish can be smuggled out of Pakistan, where it costs \$50 a kilogram, for sale in Saudi Arabia at \$3,000 a kilogram, according to the narcotics agents.

Rahmaullah is a Soviet defector interviewed in Afghanistan who previously went by the name Alexei Ivanovich Olenin.

He said that at the Soviet base at Qalqila, where he had been a truck driver, "There are 10,000 Russian soldiers there, and a lot of times they have nothing to do. Half of them smoke hashish; the officers get drunk on vodka."

"The soldiers are paid in rubles and never have enough money to even buy cigarettes," he said, adding that if the Russians "want to buy from the Afghans, they need afghans, and so they sell gas and ammunition and anything else they can."

Najib Mohammed, a defector previously known as Gennadi Anatolievich Tsevma, said of the Russians: "They sell gas and ammunition. They steal guns from a storeroom and sell them. They use the money to buy hashish."

Another report came from Ahmed, a Russian who said he had defected from the Soviet base at Abadan and was formerly called Alexander Yurievich Levenets. "They sell gas and ammunition. They steal guns from a storeroom and sell them. They use the money to buy hashish."

There are many opium poppy fields in northern Afghanistan. Generally, there are about 50 poppy plants in a small plot mixed other crops such as tomatoes and okra. Tall marijuana plants grow everywhere.

The Afghan guerrillas, known as Mujahidin, say they are opposed to alcohol and drugs because the Ko-



Ahmed, who defected from the Soviet Army, now fights with the Afghan guerrillas.

ran forbids them. They are fighting a religious war, they say, and will do nothing to violate Islamic teachings. When questioned about drug use, guerrilla commanders say only that their men do not use drugs.

All guerrilla sources acknowledge, however, that groups of heavily armed men who travel the same routes the rebels travel may well be smugglers or drug dealers. Drug dealers can roam freely in much of Afghanistan, calling themselves guerrillas, and can hire bodyguards with Kalashnikov rifles.

In traveling with guerrilla convoys from Pakistan into Afghanistan, armed groups pass each other on trails and ask no questions; to do so might mark a person as a spy either for the Russians or for some other hostile group. Sufi Fender, a guerrilla commander in northern Afghanistan, said he had heard many reports of Russians being captured while they were drugged.

About two years ago, he said, a Soviet platoon was making a sweep through villages, mostly deserted, near a highway. Some men from his group were hidden in a house to prepare for an ambush. He said,

and "eight Russians came in looking for food."

"They put their guns in a corner and began smoking hashish," Mr. Fender said. "After a while our men took their guns and captured them. There were so many of them and so many other Russians in the area they could not take them away, so they killed them."

Mohammed Sabir is a guerrilla commander at Ghurband, in Parwan province, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of the Russian base at Pul-i-Matak and about 50 miles north of Kabul. He said he does nothing to discourage drug sales because the sales help demoralize the Russians.

"There is a shop near the Pul-i-Matak base where they go to say what they want to buy hashish," he said. Young boys make the exchange, he said, because the Russians feel it is safer to deal with them than with adults.

"One boy has done this so often he has learned some Russian," Mr. Sabir said.

Mr. Fender said he had made an arrangement with sympathetic shopkeepers in the area that if Russians come to them seeking to buy hashish, the shopkeepers would tell him.

"About nine or 10 months ago," he added, "a Russian who could speak some Persian asked for heroin. He was sent to one of our men." The guerrilla told the Russian that the heroin could be obtained in another village, and the two got into a truck.

The guerrilla "tried to take out his pistol to capture the Russian, but the Russian fought him," Mr. Fender said. "Other Mujahidin came and pulled the Russian to the ground. They took his Kalashnikov and pointed it at him."

"He shouted, 'Why are you doing this? I am your friend.' They shot and killed him right there and left his body for the Russians to find."

More recently, Mr. Fender said, a Soviet officer asked for heroin in a bazaar. "We decided we would capture him alive to use in exchange for some of our men who had been taken prisoner," he said.

But the Russian became suspicious and reached for his gun. Mr. Fender said, and the guerrillas shot him to death.



President Reagan, in an interview with four Soviet journalists published Monday, laid down new conditions for deployment of a space-based defense. The journalists represented two press agencies, Tass and Novosti, and two newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia.

Reagan Links SDI to Destroying Arms

(Continued from Page 1)
er, at the summit meeting Nov. 19 and 20 in Geneva.

■ Shultz, Shevardnadze Meet

Secretary of State George P. Shultz met Monday with Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, to discuss the agenda for the Geneva summit meeting. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The two-day visit by Mr. Shultz, who carried a letter from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Gorbachev, could help shape the outcome of the meeting and the course it will set for future U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Reagan has proposed a 50-percent cut in long-range missiles and a ceiling on strategic bombers in response to a Soviet offer of a 50-percent reduction that encompassed all nuclear missile systems.

Mr. Shultz, who is to meet Tuesday with Mr. Gorbachev, said while traveling to Moscow that the United States and the Soviet Union remained "quite a difference

apart" on curbing nuclear weapons.

A senior U.S. official said Sunday that negotiators for both sides in Geneva apparently were willing to try to work out an interim accord to freeze intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe at 140 each.

At the table with Mr. Shultz were 10 U.S. officials, including Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, and Paul H. Nitze, the principal U.S. arms control adviser.

On the Soviet side, First Deputy

Foreign Minister Georgi M. Kostyuk and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington, were among 10 Soviet officials assisting Mr. Shevardnadze.

■ Talks in Geneva

U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators met Monday for four hours to discuss space weapons, the first meeting since Mr. Reagan's offered his proposal last week. Reuters said in a dispatch from Geneva. The talks were extended to allow consideration of the U.S. plan.

Students in Seoul Assail U.S. Policy

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Student demonstrators occupied the Seoul office of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea on Monday for about two and a half hours before being removed by police, reports from Seoul said.

The students chanted slogans condemning the United States for pressuring South Korea to open its market further to foreign goods.

The United States is pushing South Korea to open its market in protected sectors such as life insurance and films. Korean officials and the protesting students say market protection is necessary until the industries become strong enough to compete internationally.

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JULY 1985



A work crew helps to maintain the changing face of Hanoi by repairing a hole in a city street.

Reagan Will Be Low-Key on Rights At Summit, He May Link Helsinki Pact and Arms Control

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to increase the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and improve Soviet treatment of dissidents, U.S. officials have formulated a carefully calibrated strategy for President Ronald Reagan to use in his Geneva meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

According to officials involved in the planning, the president will avoid angry accusations and public declarations. He does not intend to present Mr. Gorbachev with a list of cases, although he is expected to mention several prominent dissidents during the talks.

Instead, Mr. Reagan is being advised to dwell on the importance of observing international agreements — specifically, the 1975 Helsinki accords, which contain provisions on family reunification and the free flow of information — to reassure the American public and Congress that the Soviet Union would adhere to an arms control treaty if a new one is negotiated.

The way the president plans to raise it will not sour the atmosphere, a senior State Department official explained. "One can discuss difficult subjects in a manner that is civilized."

Since 1968, about 265,000 Jews have emigrated from the Soviet Union. But after the number leaving reached a high of more than 51,000 in 1979, Soviet authorities reduced exit permits to a trickle, arguing privately that the United States had reneged on an agreement to improve trade conditions in exchange.

According to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, based in New York, only 920 Jews have left this year. Emigration of Soviet Armenians is also reported to have been virtually halted.

The subject is one of the most difficult to negotiate with the Russians. Traditionally, the Soviet Union has not wished to discuss human rights at summit meetings, contending that the issue is a purely internal matter and citing the Helsinki accords' ban on interference in the internal affairs of the countries involved.

Because of sensitivities on both sides, the question has the potential for creating friction and damaging other efforts in the talks, which will concentrate on arms control, regional conflicts, and other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Craxi Reaffirms U.S. Ties, Asks Renewed Mandate

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi asked Parliament on Monday to confirm his government coalition in office, saying its members now agreed that the government had handled the affair of the Achille Lauro excursion liner "correctly and efficiently" and helped secure the release of the hijacked passengers and crew.

Mr. Craxi also described U.S.-Italian ties as unbreakable and defended his insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization participate in the Middle East peace effort.

Both houses of Parliament were expected to vote their confidence later this week in the five-party coalition. It fell apart when the Republican Party withdrew its support last month over the handing of the Achille Lauro affair. The government released a Palestinian, Mohammed Abbas, despite U.S. demands that he be held for extradition as the mastermind of the hijacking.

Mr. Craxi denounced the "indecency and verbosity" of news reports suggesting a rift between Italy and the United States.

But he said there must be no repetition of the "incidents at St. Geronella," the Sicilian base where U.S. and Italian troops confronted each other for custody of the four hijackers, who had landed aboard an Egyptian plane that was forced down by U.S. Navy jet fighters. The four are now in Italian custody charged with the hijacking and the killing of an American passenger.

Crisp Dry White Wine from Tsingtao

The city of Tsingtao has a history of links with Germany. These ties undoubtedly influenced the creation of the crisp dry white wine produced at Tsingtao.

Tsingtao Dry White Wine is a dry light wine with a delicate bouquet.



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BWA

Changing Hanoi: Makeup, Jewelry, Morning Jogs

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

HANOI — A resident ambassador calls it Hanoi's "simply lovely" season — the weeks between the stifling months of summer and winter's dismal, bitter chill. The sky is blue, the air fresh and the streets are full of activity.

In the morning people jog, exercise in parks and squares and seem to dawdle on the way to work. By evening, a magician has appeared on the steps of the Central Bank, where an energetic band has swung into "Besame Mucho." Couples draw closer in the dusk.

"Streets very bicycle," a pedicab driver explains cheerily as he swerves in the twilight to avoid a pedaling teen-age wearing a T-shirt that says "Cheech and Chong." On a downtown corner, a vendor with several dozen mugs is selling beer from a tub.

This wear in atmosphere may be more than just seasonal, some longtime residents of the city say.

There are still bullock carts where other Asian cities would have cars, but there are also more motorbikes, more fashionably dressed young people, and more women in rainbow soft *ao dai*, the traditional Vietnamese tunics and trousers that were once seen less frequently among the black pajamas. Lipstick and jewelry are making comebacks.

Some of Hanoi's new look has to do with the city's celebration in September of the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence from France. Squares have been repaved, buildings painted and a cluster of picturesque but derelict shops around the city's central lake removed to make more room for grass and park benches.

Other changes grow out of new economic policies that appear to be taking into account, at least for the moment, the grumblings of long-suffering consumers.

Many North Vietnamese have gone South over the last decade to have a look at Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, and have come back fascinated by its looser and more prosperous-looking way of life.

A lot of people, diplomats say, also have an eye on China's "modernizations." Foreign visitors are often asked for details about developments there, and whether life has improved as much as they have heard.

"It should not be confrontational," said Jerry Goodman, executive vice president of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. "We want to see results, and the administration wants to see results. No one is interested in being provocative, if that's going to hurt."

everything else, are for sale on the black market, and there are reports that the company is looking for a bigger theater.

The play, by Luu Quang Yu, got

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

by the censor, the knowledgeable say, because it is essentially in line with criticisms made by Hanoi's economic pragmatists, who have been in the ascendancy since a party meeting in June.

The play, which originated in Ho Chi Minh City, where it won an award, and has been revised nationally, ridicules the gypocracy of party officials, make-work jobs, endless political meetings and ritualistic jargon.

Audiences seem to empathize with the tragic hero who is clobbered by the system for showing initiative. It was "wrong to be right too soon."

There is a building boom of sorts in progress in Hanoi. A diplomat said it was a result of the govern-

ment's decision to loosen controls over construction materials, and release bricks and other long absent items for private purchase.

On several streets, piles of brick and cement were destined to be come restaurants, workers said. In the countryside, farmers build big-ger houses.

The freeing of construction material's came at about the time the central government decided to make drastic changes in the way its employees, a large percentage of the work force in this strictly controlled Communist economy, were paid. Reward coupons to be exchanged for goods were abolished and wages increased, at least theoretically.

Civil servants are sometimes wary of new policies and divided about whether they will work. Sev-

eral said they now had more money to spend and valued the greater freedom of choice in making purchases. Others said they did not expect significant improvement in their lives.

He had begun drifting aimlessly into reminiscences of New York, when he suddenly halted in mid-sentence and pedaled off, his face without expression and his eyes straight ahead as if he had never seen the strangers.

Beneath the next shade tree was a policeman.

Waldheim Seeks Presidency

Reuters

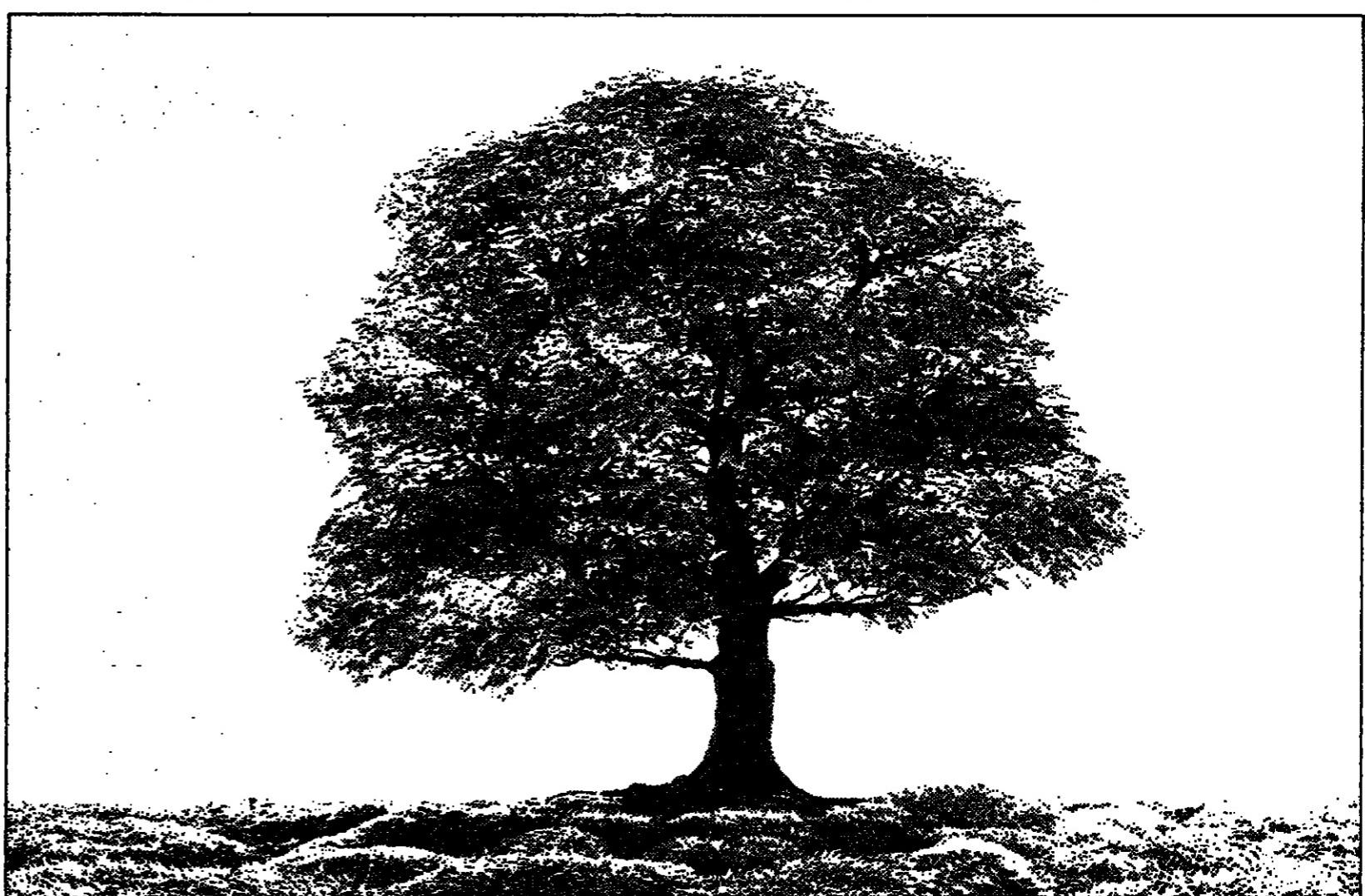
VIENNA — Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981, was nominated Monday as a candidate in Austria's presidential election next May.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Moscow's Radar Message

At one level, the pre-summit meeting proposals that Moscow and Washington are lobbying back and forth are meant to impress an international audience. But the proposals may also have substance, like the Soviet offer on missile-detecting radars.

Years ago, the Russians made a bad decision — to build at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia a radar that almost certainly violates the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. The partly completed radar is at the center of the Reagan administration's litany that Moscow cannot be trusted to honor arms control treaties.

After months of insisting implausibly on the radar's innocence, the Russians now seem willing to talk about it. Without conceding its illegality, they offer to cease construction if the United States cancels modernization of two radars in England and Greenland.

The ABM treaty allows each side to build radars that give early warning of a missile attack. To prevent them from being used as part of a missile defense system, the treaty requires that radars be located on each country's borders, pointing outward. The Soviet Union has a gap in its early-warning radar coverage that legally could be plugged by building two expensive radars in inhospitable Arctic terrain. Perhaps to save money, it chose to plug the gap with a single radar far to the

south at Krasnoyarsk. But if the Russians figured they could bluster their way through this bending of the rules, they were mistaken. The Reagan administration has made a major issue of the infraction, and with cause.

The American plan to which the Russians object involves replacing steerable dish radars with phased-array radars at Thule in Greenland and Fylingdales in England — an upgrading that could be regarded as inconsistent with the treaty's undertaking that neither side will deploy anti-ballistic missile systems or their components outside its national territory.

The Russians propose that the Krasnoyarsk radar, and the Thule and Fylingdales upgrades, all be scrapped. Since each side attaches great importance to the early-warning capabilities of these devices, the Russians' real hope is presumably for an agreement to continue with all three. That might not be a bad deal, provided that the ambiguities that invited the dispute were clarified. The Russians should pay some price for having an inland radar capable of directing defense of missile fields in defiance of the treaty.

The administration has dismissed the proposed Soviet radar deal as "inequitable and unacceptable." Of course it is inequitable as it stands. But it is also negotiable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fairer Campaign-Funding

For the first time since 1974 there is talk that Congress may consider bills calling for major changes in campaign finance regulation. It is not that the current legislation was defective from the start. It is that there is a hydraulic pressure behind money in campaigns, and when the inevitable loophole is found, the money comes gushing through. Not only the Democratic Study Group but conservative senators such as David Boren of Oklahoma and Barry Goldwater of Arizona are prepared to tackle the subject again.

The sense that the system needs repair is strong in a study by the Democratic Study Group showing an increase in spending by political action committees — independent organizations that raise funds for candidates who support their goals — and a decrease in individual contributors. Legislators are uneasy lest it seem that organized interests are buying up Congress while the more diffuse interests of ordinary voters are not being served as well. Political action committees gave more than \$100 million to congressional candidates in 1984, up from \$12.5 million in 1977.

A new bill sponsored by Mr. Boren and Mr. Goldwater would limit House candidates to \$100,000 and Senate candidates to limits based on the size of their state. It would lower the maximum contribution for political action committees and raise it for individuals. It would bar the committees from acting as conduits for individual contributions (a practice referred to as "bundling") and tighten limits

on spending by independent campaigns.

The Democratic Study Group is preparing a bill that would provide a 100-percent tax credit on contributions up to \$100. The current 50-percent credit on contributions up to \$50 has just been deleted by the House Ways and Means Committee from its tax bill.

These proposals are in their formative stages. Congress, as it ponders them, should keep three things in mind. First, the key to any campaign finance law is full disclosure. Ensuring full disclosure may require tightening up the soft-money loophole and prohibiting practices such as bundling.

Second, reforms should not unduly restrict the amount of money that candidates, including challengers, can raise. The system suffers not from a surfeit of campaigning but from a perception that the politically adept and economically interested have unfair advantages.

Third, reforms should not impinge on freedom of political expression. The argument of the political action committee organizers that the committees are only a vehicle for voters' expression is self-serving, but cannot easily be dismissed. While Congress could further regulate that particular form of expression, it would be unwise to prohibit it altogether.

After such a long interval, Congress is wise to consider serious proposals for reform. But it should tread carefully, aware how difficult it is to anticipate all the consequences of change in the campaign finance law. The details matter.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Pretoria's Ban on the Press

Repression without witnesses: Such is the substance of Pretoria's decision to ban the South African and foreign press from filming and airing images of violence [in the 38 designated emergency areas]. Incapable of bringing the violence to an end, Pretoria, aware of its crumbling image, hopes to restore its credibility by keeping international opinion in the dark about the facts. No more films? No more photos showing the police killing black protesters? No more denunciations of Pretoria's "racist" regime? It is an absurd calculation.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

South Africa's press and television restrictions won't stop the mounting unrest. Remember, the young rioters in the townships never saw the pictures of themselves on television. Nor will it allow the fresh and intimidating sweep of police powers to come to bear behind a cloak of total secrecy: South Africa is too leaky and too Westernized.

But turn the thrust of Prime Minister [Pieter] Botha's pronouncements round — as a challenge to journalists covering one of the most important stories in the world. Should bans and threats turn off the tap of news, as Mr. Botha presumes? Is his basic assumption right — that television today lives by action-packed pictures alone? Deny television those pictures and, quite soon, British television and the great American networks will put show business before boredom and consign South Africa to the memory hole of dreadful, bloody,

but unphotographed stories like the Iran-Iraq war. It is a profoundly cynical calculation. Will television editors and journalists prove him right, or wrong?

— *The Guardian* (London).

Bonner: One of a Lucky Few?

Yelena Bonner, the human rights activist and wife of the dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov, has been given permission to travel to the West for medical treatment. Several lesser-known activists have suddenly been granted exit visas. These are welcome, if unsurprising, developments. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev prepares for his meeting with President Reagan, some modest signs of more decent official behavior were to be expected. If the summit achieves nothing else, it has at least won freedom for a few unhappy Soviet citizens.

— *The Los Angeles Times*.

Both Sides Must Keep Giving

Of course the Soviet and American offers [to reduce their stocks of nuclear weapons] have a propaganda purpose. Yet they go beyond mere posturing and underline the benefits which would accrue from holding an annual high level meeting to discuss reducing tension. The public relations exercise of wishing to appear reasonable and ready to make concessions can, in fact, lead to genuine agreements.

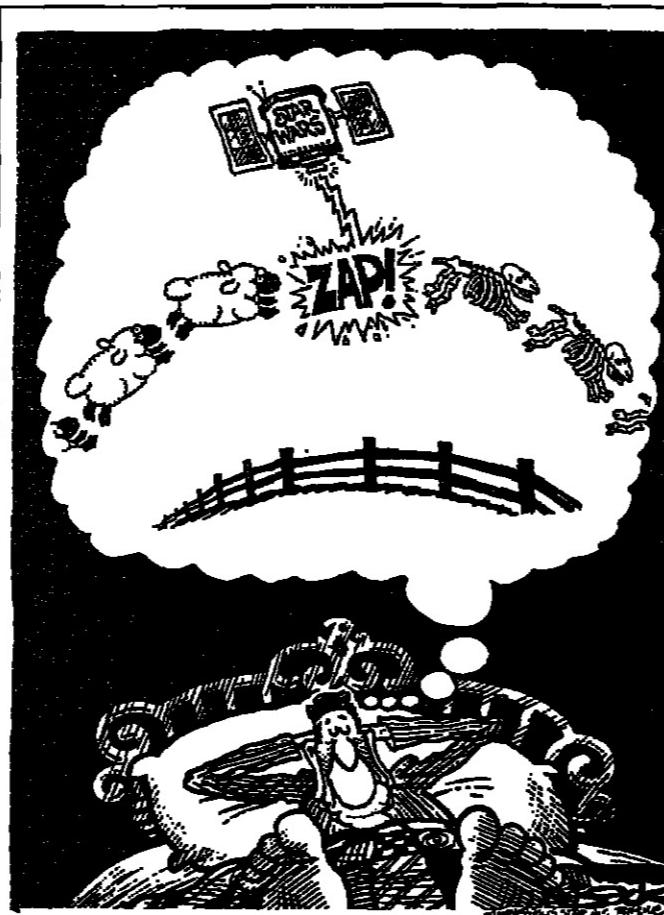
— *The Times* (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: South Africa's First Parliament
CAPE TOWN — The first Parliament of the Union of South Africa was opened [on Nov. 4] by the Duke of Connaught, who said: "His Majesty King George V well knows that you have passed through the fire of sorrow and trouble, and that misunderstanding and conflict have brought calamity upon the land, but all this is now buried with the past. He recognizes, too, that here, as elsewhere, there must exist a marked divergence of political opinion. Such divisions of thought and action are the essence of free and responsible Government. The King rejoices in the knowledge that the union of his South African dominions has already made for the social and material progress of his people, and he feels assured that all South Africans will stand steadfastly for the welfare of their great and beautiful country."

1935: Italians Advance in Abyssinia

PARIS — With the apparent collapse of Ethiopian defenses in the north, Premier Mussolini's Black Shirts invaders are expected to march into Makale, chief objective in the new drive southward, without a shot being fired. Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, and Mussolini's two airsons, flying over Makale [on Nov. 4], reported that the inhabitants have already raised the flag of surrender. Italian observers also reported that concentrations of Ethiopian troops south of Makale have broken camp and are in full retreat [toward Addis Ababa]. Shoshing along muddy mountain trails through a downpour, the Italian troops continued their advance on Makale. Meanwhile, Italian airmen on the southern front carried out extensive bombing operations on Ethiopian concentrations south of Jijiba.



A Crayola Defense Line: Coloring the World Safe

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Until I saw the commercial, I had no idea that "star wars" was so simple that even a kindergarten child could understand it. I thought you needed physics, when all you really needed was Crayolas. The regular box of Crayolas, not even the giant size. The 30-second television spot, brought to me courtesy of the Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative, changed all that. It began with Crayola figures of Mom, Dad, child and Spot. (I think it was Spot, although it might have been a small brown horse without a mane. Hard to tell.) There was also a black Crayola house and a yellow Crayola sun.

While the school piano tinkled in the background, a little girl narrated her wonderful tale of 10 Crayolas in search of national security. "I asked my daddy what this 'star wars' stuff is all about," she began.

"He said that right now we can't protect ourselves from nuclear weapons; that's why the president wants to build the Peace Shield." As she reported this, a white line appeared in a huge arc that covered the house, family, horse/dog and even the sun. This was the Crayola Peace Shield. The young narrator went on to explain how "it would stop missiles in outer space so they couldn't hit our house." On cue, little brown Crayola missiles bumped up against the white Crayola shield and were destroyed.

The girl concluded: "Then nobody could win a war and if nobody could win a war there's no reason to start one." With that, the shield turned into a rainbow and even the sun began to smile.

Frankly, I always liked coloring, not to mention story hour at school. This tale had just enough truth in it to be especially appealing. Creating a "Peace Shield" is not really much harder, after all, than drawing a gigantic white line around the sun. The real sun. In fact, instead of financing the Pentagon's efforts at "star wars," I think we should commission the artist Christo to wrap America. It would be cheaper.

What is so artistic about the pro-SDI spot is not just the coloring. It is the timing. The 30-second commercial already has been seen in Washington, and the conservative

Washington Post Writers Group.

Reagan's 'Good Deed' for the Poor

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In a few weeks, the Reagan administration will propose something good for poor people, something that will encourage voluntary racial integration in schools — and it will drive the liberal establishment up the wall.

Twenty years ago, in the heyday of the Great Society, America generously decided to try to help children, mainly from poor families, to remedy their difficulties in school.

The federal government now is sending about \$3.5 billion a year to local schools for remedial education programs, and it probably does some good. But it goes to schools struggling to help pupils in poor neighborhoods, and the kids there who need the special help rarely reach the average.

Now the Education Department will offer a plan to Congress to make it possible for poor parents to do for their children what rich parents now do: Choose the school that can best teach their troubled kids.

The idea is to send a voucher for educational services to the parents of children who now qualify for remedial aid. In effect, the voucher will say: "Take this slip, worth \$360 a year, to the school you think will do the best job teaching your child. It can be a public or a private school, near your home or clear across town. The school that enrolls your child gets the federal money, and if you do not like the job that school does, you can switch next year."

If you are poor, stuck in a ghetto and want a better life for your child, this would be a good deal. You would shop around, find a good school — probably in a white, middle-class neighborhood — and willingly send your child there by bus or subway. If you are a school administrator, probably the one the money buys: a voucher; moreover, you are an educator whose calling is to value the teaching of the disadvantaged child. Here is your chance to do what you talk

Still Apartheid, Even in the Dark

By Aggrey Klaaste

JOHANNESBURG — Four black journalists from the Soweto, a newspaper of which I am editor, were driven around the townships of Soweto last Tuesday morning lying face down on top of a military armored vehicle for about four hours. One of them, after being beaten about the head and kicked all over his body, had a dog set loose on him. Two others have swollen faces and split lips. They say they were assaulted by South African soldiers.

The incident is not unusual in a black journalist's working life in South Africa. The four young men were naive to think their press identification cards would be sufficient protection for them to move around the huge black suburb after the 11 P.M. curfew, which has been in force several months now under state-of-emergency regulations. Instead, their press cards seemed only to infuriate the military men.

Soweto, home to two million blacks, is now off limits to the press, as are other designated emergency areas. The divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier J.C. Coetzee, said of the press blackout: "I am sorry, but it means that reporters who live in Soweto cannot do their work there. I issued the ban on instruction from headquarters, and it is clear ... All journalists, foreign and local, have been banned from entering Soweto." (Since then he has said some reporters might be admitted if they asked Mr. Coetzee's permission.) The order presented an impossible situation for reporters who live in and cover Soweto, and consequently the four men from my newspaper were forced to leave the city.

The blackout is nothing new in the history of this country's deceptively free press. Many outsiders are struck by the way in which opposition journalists in South Africa seem to lash out fearlessly at the state and its policies. And yet press freedom in South Africa is a chimera that applies the most insidiously effective muzzle on the free exchange of ideas. It is also an apt reflection of the country's racist and repressive structures.

For black journalists, who live mainly in areas where instability manifests itself, the free expression of

ideas and information is a hazardous business. From the pioneering days of black journalism in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s, writers either have been destroyed through despair and frustration in their jobs, or they have fled the country.

In the 1960s, a sort of renaissance period for black newspapers, the situation was even more tragic. Most of the black writers were intoxicated

by the craving for free expression became even more urgent. For several years after the onset of 1976, very few white reporters operated in the black communities. The black journalist came of age, and even Afrikaans-language newspapers tried to employ blacks. Because the black journalist was the most vital source of information, the spotlight focused on black newspapers. The battle lines between black editors and the government were drawn. Large for this, two black newspapers, the *World* and *Weekend World*, were banned: no reason was given.

In 1980, the government set up a commission to look into the press. Some of its recommendations were hair-raising. It proposed not only that journalists should have a code, but that they should be registered like doctors or lawyers. The press bitterly protested against government interference and potential censorship, and the letter of the proposal was not implemented. But the spirit still had journalism in a squeeze of self-censorship and sometimes plain harassment. Black journalists took most of the flak. Many were detained. Photographs had their equipment confiscated and their film destroyed. Some journalists were charged, and two are serving long jail terms.

The 1980s saw an upsurge of news coverage of the townships by white reporters, particularly from television. This drove the government into another panic situation. Ironically, the emergence of white reporting took the spotlight and some of the pressure away from black newspapers. There were just too many journalists from South Africa and abroad in the townships. For awhile, the government lost the upper hand.

The current state of emergency, instituted July 21, has created more problems for journalists. And the latest measure is ludicrous. News coverage of events inside South Africa has been so extensive that putting a blackout on the emergency areas now is like shooting the gale after the wave has bolted.

The writer is the deputy editor of the *Soweto*. He contributed this column to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Why Bail Out a Repressive Romania?

By Juliana Geran Pilon

WASHINGTON — American concern for human rights should be extended to apply to Romania.

The regime of Nicolae Ceausescu is one of the world's most repressive. Yet Romania continues to be given special and generous treatment by the United States.

Exports from Romania to the United States enjoy most-favored-nation status, which significantly reduces the tariffs on them. To grant this privilege to Romania, the United States has had to waive the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, which prohibits the use of government credits and most-favored-nation treatment to Communist (or "nonmarket") countries unless they can demonstrate progress in human rights, particularly on emigration.

Legislation was introduced this past summer to deny most-favored-nation status to Romania permanently. In recent weeks, Representative Christopher Smith, Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Paul Tsongas, Republican of Virginia, introduced a more modest but equally useful proposal — to deny most-favored-nation status to Romania for a six-month probationary period.

Regrettably, the State Department opposes all these measures.

Most-favored-nation status is of great benefit to the Ceausescu regime, providing it with badly needed hard currency and credits, as well as legitimacy. At the same time, most-favored status increases the U.S. trade deficit: While the total value of two-way trade between the United States and Romania increased from about \$450 million in 1976 to more

half of 1985, while American exports to Romania were only \$94.5 million.

The purpose of the Jackson-Vanik amendment is to assure the continued dedication of the U.S. to fundamental human rights. Yet Romania persecutes religious believers, uses psychiatric hospitals for political purposes, censors almost everything, bans free labor unions and literally has pulverized Bibles into pulp to turn them into toilet paper. Recently, the government announced plans to forcibly "relocate" old people, moving them from their city homes to the countryside.

According to the former U.S. ambassador to Romania, David Fundeburk, many of the Romanians allowed to emigrate are criminals being "dumped" in the United States, agents instructed to infiltrate the emigre community, or forcibly exiled

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half of 1985, while American exports to Romania were only \$94.5 million.

When later asked for details, Mr. Fundeburk said he could not recall what, if anything, he had ever broadcast about the quote. He had his own theory: The line might have come from Mr. Reagan from an old movie script.

At the Library of Congress, researchers found an old folder showing that they had been asked several times to check the citation some years ago. It failed to turn up, as promised

NYSE Most Actives							
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13000	102.45	101.50	101.50	+1.00	+1.0%	+	-
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IBM	119.00	118.50	118.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
ITT Corp.	115.00	114.50	114.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
Motorola	114.00	113.50	113.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
United Technologies	113.00	112.50	112.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
General Dynamics	112.00	111.50	111.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
Eastman Kodak	111.00	110.50	110.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	110.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	109.00	108.50	108.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	108.00	107.50	107.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	107.00	106.50	106.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	106.00	105.50	105.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	105.00	104.50	104.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	104.00	103.50	103.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	103.00	102.50	102.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	102.00	101.50	101.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	101.00	100.50	100.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	100.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	99.00	98.50	98.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	98.00	97.50	97.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	97.00	96.50	96.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	96.00	95.50	95.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	95.00	94.50	94.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	94.00	93.50	93.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	93.00	92.50	92.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	92.00	91.50	91.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	91.00	90.50	90.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	90.00	89.50	89.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	89.00	88.50	88.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	88.00	87.50	87.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	87.00	86.50	86.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	86.00	85.50	85.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	85.00	84.50	84.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	84.00	83.50	83.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	83.00	82.50	82.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	82.00	81.50	81.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	81.00	80.50	80.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	80.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	79.00	78.50	78.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	78.00	77.50	77.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	77.00	76.50	76.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	76.00	75.50	75.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	75.00	74.50	74.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	74.00	73.50	73.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	73.00	72.50	72.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	72.00	71.50	71.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	71.00	70.50	70.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	70.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	69.00	68.50	68.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	68.00	67.50	67.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	67.00	66.50	66.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	66.00	65.50	65.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	65.00	64.50	64.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	64.00	63.50	63.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	63.00	62.50	62.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	62.00	61.50	61.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	61.00	60.50	60.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	60.00	59.50	59.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	59.00	58.50	58.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	58.00	57.50	57.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	57.00	56.50	56.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	56.00	55.50	55.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	55.00	54.50	54.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	54.00	53.50	53.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	53.00	52.50	52.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	52.00	51.50	51.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	51.00	50.50	50.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	50.00	49.50	49.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	49.00	48.50	48.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	47.00	46.50	46.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	46.00	45.50	45.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	45.00	44.50	44.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	44.00	43.50	43.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	43.00	42.50	42.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	42.00	41.50	41.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	41.00	40.50	40.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	40.00	39.50	39.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	39.00	38.50	38.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	38.00	37.50	37.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	37.00	36.50	36.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	36.00	35.50	35.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	35.00	34.50	34.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	34.00	33.50	33.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	33.00	32.50	32.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	32.00	31.50	31.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	31.00	30.50	30.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	30.00	29.50	29.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	29.00	28.50	28.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	28.00	27.50	27.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	27.00	26.50	26.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	26.00	25.50	25.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	25.00	24.50	24.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	24.00	23.50	23.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	22.00	21.50	21.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	21.00	20.50	20.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	20.00	19.50	19.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50	+0.4%	+	-
AT&T Long Distance	18.00	17.50	17.50	+0.50	+0.4%		

Morgan Guaranty continues to manage issues in more currencies than any other underwriter

With the current uncertainty in the U.S. dollar exchange rate, non-U.S. dollar capital markets continue to grow. In this environment, more and more multinationals are turning to The Morgan Bank for non-dollar bond financing.

In the first nine months of 1985—in which over half of all international bond issues were in non-U.S. dollar currencies—our subsidiary Morgan Guaranty Ltd was lead manager of issues in a wider range of currencies than any other underwriter.

Here's what makes Morgan a truly global financial intermediary.

As a major participant in the international securities markets—as well as the worldwide foreign exchange, government bond, and bullion markets—we have an exceptional ability to perceive and exploit market opportunities for our clients.

Morgan is the leading counterparty that can act with equal proficiency as either principal or agent in interest-rate and currency swap transactions.

Morgan's financial strength—over \$5 billion in primary capital—lowers our clients' cost and risk in intermarket arbitrage.

Our clients find that using foreign currency bond markets broadens their investor bases and facilitates economic and accounting hedges of overseas investments. Through currency and interest-rate swaps we help them create dollar obligations at substantially reduced costs. We also identify opportunities to earn arbitrage profits in non-dollar markets.

Some examples of how Morgan has helped borrowers take advantage of new opportunities in non-dollar markets so far this year:

Deutschmarks. Morgan Guaranty GmbH was lead manager of an R.J. Reynolds DM265 million issue swapped into U.S. dollars. This was the first

Selected non-U.S. dollar issues
lead-managed by Morgan Guaranty
January–October, 1985

Bank of Tokyo	AS50 million
British Petroleum	¥ 17 billion
British Petroleum	£50 million
Chrysler Financial	SF150 million
Chrysler Financial	NZ\$65 million
Coca-Cola Financial	NZ\$75 million
European Investment Bank	DKR250 million
Gaz de France	FF500 million
IBM Credit	NZ\$60 million
IBM France	FF700 million
IBM World Trade	ECU150 million
IC Industries	CS50 million
ITT	SF100 million
J.C. Penney	¥ 26 billion
Kingdom of Sweden	FF500 million
McDonald's	¥ 25 billion
Mobil	FF500 million
Motorola	ECU50 million
Nordic Investment Bank	DKR200 million
Olivetti	SF100 million
PepsiCo	SF130 million
Peugeot	FF500 million
R.J. Reynolds	DM265 million
R.J. Reynolds	SF275 million
Security Pacific	ECU100 million
Sterling Drug	£30 million
World Bank	SF600 million

straight Euro-Deutschmark issue in which a foreign-owned firm acted as book-running lead manager.

Swiss francs. Morgan Guaranty (Switzerland) Ltd launched as book-runner a SF235 million issue which we combined with a currency swap to provide 15-year U.S. dollar financing for R.J. Reynolds. Increased to SF275 million, this was the largest Swiss franc offering to date by a U.S. company. In the Swiss public bond market we were also book-running lead manager for issues

for ITT, PepsiCo, Olivetti, and the first zero coupon issue for the World Bank.

ECUs. Morgan was lead or co-lead manager of ten ECU issues, including an ECU100 million issue for Security Pacific Australia which we swapped into U.S. dollar financing.

Sterling. We were book-running lead manager for Euro-sterling bond issues for British Petroleum and Sterling Drug. In addition, Morgan lead managed a \$100 million issue for Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing that was the first dollar/sterling dual-currency issue ever.

Yen. For J.C. Penney, we arranged U.S. dollar fixed-rate funding, at a cost below the yield on U.S. Treasury notes, through a Euro-yen bond issue and currency swap.

New Zealand dollars. This year we've led nine issues, including a NZ\$75 million Coca-Cola Financial issue which we swapped into fixed-rate U.S. dollar financing.

French francs. We were co-lead manager, with two French banks, of a Gaz de France issue that reopened the Euro-French franc bond market after a four-year lapse. Then we co-led French franc issues for IBM France, the Kingdom of Sweden, Peugeot, Mobil, and Electricité de France.

Danish krone. We were lead manager for the first two issues in the Euro-Danish krone bond market, which opened this year.

Let us compete for your mandate. You'll find we deliver innovative services in the capital markets with the same high quality and skill that have long been hallmarks of all Morgan banking.

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Chase Man 97	3-22-73	WA 9.35	9.35	Chase Man 97	3-21-73	WA 9.35	9.35	Chase Man 97	3-20-73	WA 9.35	9.35
Chemical 98 (Wkly)	3-19-73	WA 9.27	9.27	Chemical 98 (Wkly)	3-18-73	WA 9.27	9.27	Chemical 98 (Wkly)	3-17-73	WA 9.27	9.27
Chemical 97	3-18-73	WA 9.25	9.25	Chemical 97	3-17-73	WA 9.25	9.25	Chemical 97	3-16-73	WA 9.25	9.25
Christians 94	3-17-73	WA 9.23	9.23	Christians 94	3-16-73	WA 9.23	9.23	Christians 94	3-15-73	WA 9.23	9.23
Christians 93	3-16-73	WA 9.20	9.20	Christians 93	3-15-73	WA 9.20	9.20	Christians 93	3-14-73	WA 9.20	9.20
Cit Corp 94	3-16-73	WA 9.18	9.18	Cit Corp 94	3-15-73	WA 9.18	9.18	Cit Corp 94	3-14-73	WA 9.18	9.18
Cit Corp 93	3-15-73	WA 9.15	9.15	Cit Corp 93	3-14-73	WA 9.15	9.15	Cit Corp 93	3-13-73	WA 9.15	9.15
Cit Corp 92	3-14-73	WA 9.12	9.12	Cit Corp 92	3-13-73	WA 9.12	9.12	Cit Corp 92	3-12-73	WA 9.12	9.12
Cit Corp 91	3-13-73	WA 9.09	9.09	Cit Corp 91	3-12-73	WA 9.09	9.09	Cit Corp 91	3-11-73	WA 9.09	9.09
Cit Corp 90	3-12-73	WA 9.06	9.06	Cit Corp 90	3-11-73	WA 9.06	9.06	Cit Corp 90	3-10-73	WA 9.06	9.06
Cit Corp 89	3-11-73	WA 9.03	9.03	Cit Corp 89	3-10-73	WA 9.03	9.03	Cit Corp 89	3-09-73	WA 9.03	9.03
Cit Corp 88	3-10-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 88	3-09-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 88	3-08-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 87	3-09-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 87	3-08-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 87	3-07-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 86	3-08-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 86	3-07-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 86	3-06-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 85	3-07-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 85	3-06-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 85	3-05-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 84	3-06-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 84	3-05-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 84	3-04-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 83	3-05-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 83	3-04-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 83	3-03-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 82	3-04-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 82	3-03-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 82	3-02-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 81	3-03-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 81	3-02-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 81	3-01-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 80	3-02-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 80	3-01-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 80	2-28-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 79	3-01-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 79	2-28-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 79	2-27-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 78	2-28-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 78	2-27-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 78	2-26-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 77	2-27-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 77	2-26-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 77	2-25-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 76	2-26-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 76	2-25-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 76	2-24-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 75	2-25-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 75	2-24-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 75	2-23-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 74	2-24-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 74	2-23-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 74	2-22-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 73	2-23-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 73	2-22-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 73	2-21-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 72	2-22-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 72	2-21-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 72	2-20-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 71	2-21-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 71	2-20-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 71	2-19-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 70	2-20-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 70	2-19-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 70	2-18-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 69	2-19-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 69	2-18-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 69	2-17-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 68	2-18-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 68	2-17-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 68	2-16-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 67	2-17-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 67	2-16-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 67	2-15-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 66	2-16-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 66	2-15-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 66	2-14-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 65	2-15-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 65	2-14-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 65	2-13-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 64	2-14-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 64	2-13-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 64	2-12-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 63	2-13-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 63	2-12-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 63	2-11-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 62	2-12-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 62	2-11-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 62	2-10-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 61	2-11-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 61	2-10-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 61	2-09-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 60	2-10-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 60	2-09-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 60	2-08-73	WA 9.00	9.00
Cit Corp 59	2-09-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 59	2-08-73	WA 9.00	9.00	Cit Corp 59	2-07-73	WA 9.00	

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Belzbergs Mount Offer for Potlatch

Reuters
WASHINGTON — A Canadian financial group controlled by the Belzberg family has offered to acquire Potlatch Corp., a major lumber, plywood and paper concern, in a transaction valued at about \$670 million.

The chairman of Potlatch, Richard Madden, called the proposal "extremely unsatisfactory" and said he would urge the company's board of directors to reject the offer.

However, the company's stock rose \$6.75 Monday to \$42.75 on a volume of 506,800 shares on the expectation that the company would be taken over by the Belzbergs or someone else.

Potlatch said it received a letter over the weekend from First City Financial Corp., a Vancouver, British Columbia concern, offering to acquire the company for \$45 per share, the Belzbergs said.

Sixty-nine percent of First City

is owned by the Belzberg brothers, who are part of a wealthy Canadian family with interests in real estate, trust and leasing companies and financial service concerns.

The Belzbergs disclosed in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday that they already hold the equivalent of a 5.7-percent stake in Potlatch. The stake includes 522,900 shares and an option from Bear, Stearns & Co., a Wall Street brokerage partnership, for an additional 200,000 shares, the Belzbergs said.

The brothers said that they held the Potlatch securities through first City Financial Corp. and First City Trust Co., which they also control.

Potlatch has proposed an amendment to its bylaws that would give existing shareholders four votes to every one for new shareholders. The Belzbergs said they were considering a proxy fight against the proposed measure and

that their \$45 offer was contingent on the withdrawal of the plan.

The Belzbergs gave Potlatch's management until 5 p.m. local time Wednesday to respond to their offer, and said that talks could lead to a better bid.

Mark Rogers of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. said he believed that the offer of \$45 per share was inadequate. He said that in a takeover situation, the company would be worth in the \$60-to-\$80 range and that fundamentally Potlatch stock would be valued in the upper 40s.

Analysts predicted that Potlatch would not be able to remain independent or to continue in its present structure in light of the offer.

"In the forest-products industry, most of the companies that have been involved in this type of situation have not been successful withstanding it," said Larry Ross of Paine Webber Inc.

93% of Revlon Is Tendered In Pantry Pride's Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Cluett, Peabody & Co., escaping a takeover by a California investor, said Monday it had agreed to be acquired by West Point-Pepperell Inc. for about \$375 million in cash and stock.

Cluett, Peabody is a New York-based apparel maker. West Point-Pepperell, headquartered in West Point, Georgia, produces textiles and household fabrics.

The announcement said the investor who had been pursuing a hostile acquisition of Cluett, Peabody, Paul A. Bilzner of Sacramento, agreed to sell his Cluett shares to West Point and to drop his tender offer for the remaining stock.

Mr. Bilzner led an investor group that already owned about 24 percent of Cluett.

Under the agreement, West Point-Pepperell would pay either \$41 in cash or 0.9704 of a share of its common stock, which is also valued at \$41, for each Cluett share.

Mr. Bilzner's group had offered \$40 a share.

Minebea Bid Deadline Passes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A deadline for take-over negotiations between a U.S.-British consortium and Minebea Co., a leading Japanese manufacturer of ball bearings, passed Monday with no indication that the talks had been held.

The consortium, comprising Trafalgar Holdings Ltd. of the United States, headed by Charles Knapp, and Glen International, a London securities and investment concern, made an unsolicited \$1.4-billion offer for Minebea Oct. 25.

It set Monday as a deadline for Minebea to accept its offer to buy all Minebea shares, including those reserved for the conversion of warrants and convertible bonds. After the deadline, the consortium said, it would go ahead with an unfriendly tender offer.

The U.S.-British bid would be the first hostile takeover in Japan; in a defensive move, Minebea announced last week that it was merging with a clothing subsidiary, Kanemori Co., effective April 1. The merger, Minebea said, would raise Minebea's capital to 17 billion yen (\$79 million).

The president of the Japanese concern, Takanori Takahashi, said the merger had been considered for some time but the agreement was signed because of the Trafalgar-Glen bid.

The Japanese business community is watching anxiously how the consortium's bid fares. It was not clear late Monday whether Minebea's merger with Kanemori would be sufficient to thwart the foreign consortium's hopes.

"They're making a big mistake by picking us up," Minebea's executive vice president, Iwao Ishizuka, said of the foreign bidders. "Even if they succeed in taking us over, the entire staff will quit and they'll have no company left."

Meanwhile, Trafalgar's executive vice president, Mark Dodge,

INVESTMENTS — U.S.A.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC HOLDING S.A. IN LIQUIDATION (formerly Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.)

13 Boulevard de la Foire, 2013 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting of Republic Holding S.A. ("RH") held on October 29, 1985, the Shareholders decided to put RH in liquidation and approved the liquidation plan submitted by the Board of Directors, which plan consists essentially in the distribution to RH Shareholders of a cash payment and of 9,355,846 shares per value (\$8.55 of the Common Stock of Republic New York Corporation ("the RNYC shares").

Mr. Edmund J. Safra, Chairman of the Board of Directors of RH and holder of 61.0% of RH shares, has declared that he has no present intention to sell the RNYC shares he will receive directly or indirectly as a result of the liquidation of Republic Holding S.A.

At the first meeting of the Liquidators Committee of Republic Holding S.A. in liquidation held on October 29, 1985, the Liquidators decided to effect as of November 12, 1985 the first distribution of assets made up of:

a) US \$2 - cash payment for each share of Republic Holding S.A. in liquidation;

b) \$0.56475 of RNYC shares for each share of Republic Holding S.A. in liquidation.

Republic New York Corporation is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange.

INFORMATION CONCERNING SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC HOLDING S.A. IN LIQUIDATION WHOSE SHARES ARE BEARER FORM

1. As from November 12, 1985, starting date of the distribution, each Shareholder should present coupon Nr. 17 and 18 of his shares of Republic Holding S.A. to anyone of the Paying Agents listed herebelow, or request his bank to so act as per his instructions. Coupon Nr. 17 entitles the Shareholder to the US \$2 - cash distribution, coupon Nr. 18 to the distribution of RNYC shares.

2. Upon presentation of coupon Nr. 18, the Paying Agent will confirm to the Shareholder the number of RNYC shares to which he is entitled and, in accordance with his instructions, will arrange for the issue, registration and delivery of his entitlement in RNYC shares.

3. No fractional shares of RNYC shares will be delivered. Fractional shares entitlements will be paid in cash, on the basis of the closing price of RNYC shares on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions Tape on the day of presentation of coupon Nr. 18 to the Paying Agent, or, if such day is not a trading day on such exchange, the immediately preceding day.

Payment in respect of fractional entitlements will be made on the business day (which expression shall mean a day in which banks are open for business in London and New York, or the place of business of the Agent, as the context requires) next following the day of presentation of the relevant coupons numbered 18, unless such day is not a trading day on the relevant exchange, when payment will be made on the day of presentation.

4. No RNYC shares will be distributed in respect of coupons Nr. 18 presented after January 10, 1986. After January 10, 1986, the RH Shareholders will be entitled to receive only their pro rata share of proceeds from the sale in RH of the undistributed RNYC shares again presentation and surrender of coupon Nr. 18 at the office of Republic National Bank of New York (Luxembourg) S.A. ("RNB Luxembourg"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of RNYC. The proceeds of such sales will be deposited with RNB Luxembourg promptly after the proceeds of such sales are received.

5. Coupons Nr. 17 and 18 may be presented to any of the Paying Agents listed below:

Manufacturers Hanover Limited
3 Prince's Street, London EC2N 2EN (England)

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Belgium
13 Rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels (Belgium)

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique
20 Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque, 75008 Paris (France)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51/53, Frankfurt (W. Germany)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015 (U.S.A.)

Republic National Bank of New York
455 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018 (U.S.A.)

Republic National Bank of New York
46 Berkeley Square, London W1X 3DB (England)

Republic National Bank of New York (Luxembourg) S.A.
103 Grand'Rue, 1661 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

Trade Development Bank
30 Monument Street, London EC3R 8LH (England)

Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.
34 Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

The Liquidators
Jean Hoss
Roger Junod
C.G. Rodney Leach
Walter H. Weiner

Sunshine Australia Bids \$226 Million For Rest of Wormald International

Reuters

SYDNEY — Sunshine Australia Ltd. said Monday it will make a bid valued at \$24.2 Australian dollars (\$226.7 million) for the 80.57 percent of Wormald International Ltd. it does not already own.

Wormald, a fire protection and security group, operates in many countries, including Britain and the United States.

The bid, for 4 dollars a share, is for \$1.06 million Wormald shares. The value of the offer is based on Friday's close for Wormald stock on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

Sunshine currently holds 15.7 million Wormald shares. Sunshine's managing director, Lee Ming Tee, said. He added that the offer is conditional on Sunshine receiving acceptances for 96 percent of

Wormald shares, have traded actively this year in a range of between 3.10 dollars and 4.02 dollars because of takeover speculation.

The company earlier this year fought off a partial bid from Adelaide Steamship Co. totaling 3.55 dollars a share. The bid was later raised to 3.60 dollars.

COMPANY NOTES

AB Volvo, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, said it is seeking a listing on the Brussels and Antwerp stock exchanges to broaden the foreign market for its free shares. Of a total of 77.6 million Volvo shares outstanding, 18.1 million are open to foreign buyers.

American Express Bank Ltd. has acquired 26 percent of Nigeria's National Merchant Bank Ltd. (NAL) in a statement. The shares were formerly held by Continental Illinois Corp., which is divesting its interest in foreign holdings. Forty percent of NAL is owned by foreigners.

Cable & Wireless PLC said it had signed a 20-year agreement with the government of the Virgin Islands to operate the territory's local and international telecommunications network. The company will invest £7 million (\$10.1 million) in the project.

Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong said its subsidiary, Jardine Fleming Taiwan, has started operations in Taipei. The unit is the first foreign investment management company to receive a license from Taiwan's authorities.

Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd. will be sold as soon as possible, the central bank, which took over the troubled concern 13 months ago, said it will pursue talks with several parties.

MCO Holdings Inc. of Los Angeles said it had agreed to sell three subsidiaries, MGIC, MGTC, and MGPC, to Western Gas Processors

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**Monday's
AMEX
Closing**

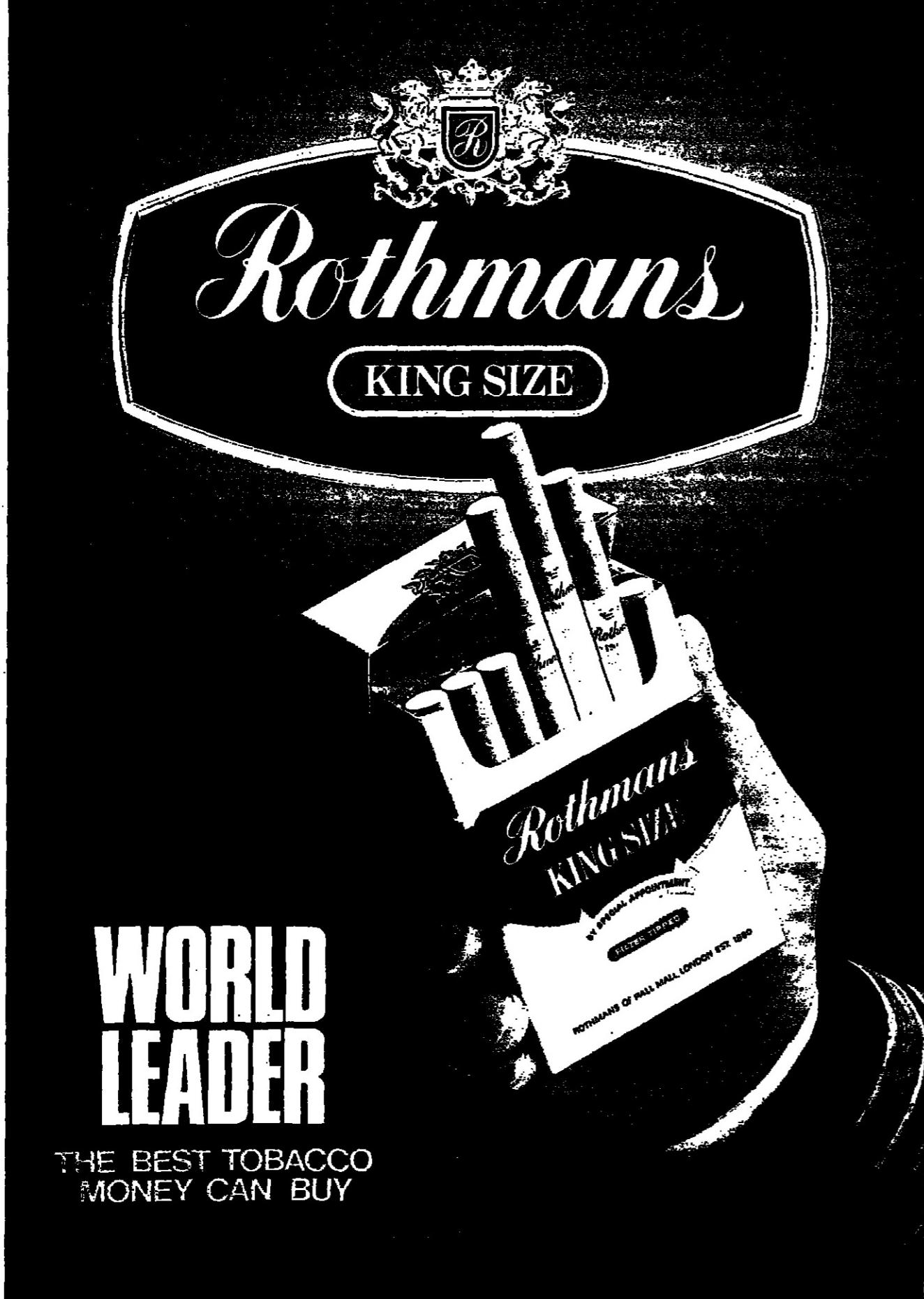
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1985

AMEX Highs-Lows		NEW HIGHS		NEW LOWS	
AOL	Cool n	AmConf Ind	AmTrEx	Alticeid-1	AmBrB
BioCorp	ConSyst	ConSyst	ConSyst	ICO Inc	ImpIndus
ComStar w/	Countrywide	EverIn B	Countrywide	Scientific	Lifestyle
FBIQng GE	Everjnt	Everjnt	Everjnt	Wedco	Retaile
PacifiTenn	HomeCo II	HomeCo II	HomeCo II	TechCo	Texaco
Tots S.	Partners V	Partners V	Partners V	Westboro	Webbini
NEW HIGHS					
AOI	Cool n	AmConf Ind	AmTrEx	Alticeid-1	AmBrB
BioCorp	ConSyst	ConSyst	ConSyst	ICO Inc	ImpIndus
ComStar w/	Countrywide	EverIn B	Countrywide	Scientific	Lifestyle
FBIQng GE	Everjnt	Everjnt	Everjnt	Wedco	Retaile
PacifiTenn	HomeCo II	HomeCo II	HomeCo II	TechCo	Texaco
Tots S.	Partners V	Partners V	Partners V	Westboro	Webbini
NEW LOWS					
Alticeid-1	AmBrB	AmConf Ind	AmTrEx	Alticeid-1	AmBrB
ICO Inc	ImpIndus	ConSyst	ConSyst	ICO Inc	ImpIndus
Scientific	Lifestyle	Everjnt	Countrywide	Scientific	Lifestyle
Wedco	Retaile	Everjnt	Countrywide	Wedco	Retaile

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW NIGHTS '22	
NEW LOWS '13	
AmConInd CondoRes CountryMus HomeGp Parthen WescoFin	AmTRExch Connelly EverInB HotelPropWf PTDesme Westfarmg
AmBrB InsIndust SouTexDr1	Driverless Lifestyle TaxcoCdsG
	HiltonHotels SchwabCS WebInv



WORLD LEADER

THE BEST TOBACCO MONEY CAN BUY

A survey on ABC readers. Here are the facts.

ABC READERS ARE MORE ACTIVE IN FINANCES AND INVESTMENTS*

	ADULTS	PERCENTAGE
Private life insurance and retirement pension schemes	25	14
Credit card		
Two	31	30
Three	17	6
More than three	17	8
Investments through financial concerns (shares, Government stock, fixed term deposits, bonds, etc.)	14	9

ABC READERS OWN A HIGHER
NUMBER OF CARS AND IN
THE TOP SEVEN PERCENT
ADVERTISING READER

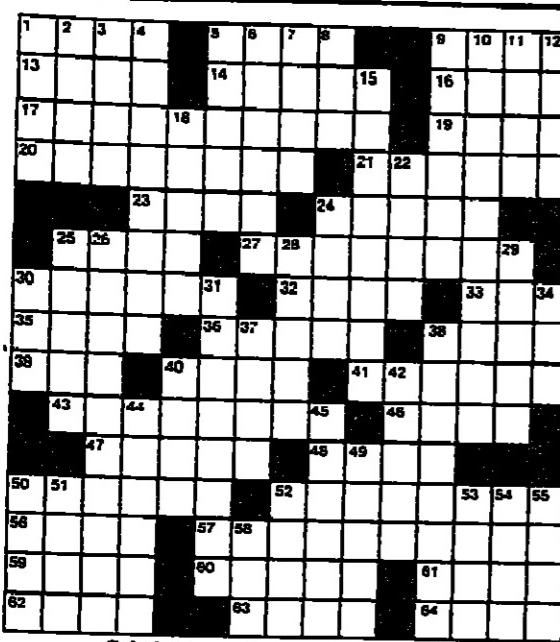
THE TOP GEAR BRACKET		ABC %	BEST OF PRESSES %
No. of cars			
One	69	66	
Two	19	9	
Three or more	5	1	
Buy more new cars	61	45	
Buy more imported cars	8	4	
Buy cars of all capacities, but particularly of the highest			
Up to 1,200 c.c.	31	36	
From 1,200 to 1,800 c.c.	42	31	
More than 1,800 c.c.	10	7	
Major decision-taking responsibility			

**AMONG ABC READERS
THE ELECTRONICS AND DATA PROCESSING
SECTOR IS OF MAJOR**

IMPORTANCE	ABC %	NET OF PESSES %
Hi-fi equipment	38	28
Colour TV	87	80
Video	22	16
Personal computer (at home)	12	5
Decision-taking responsibility in the purchase of the company's data processing equipment	17	9

* According to a survey conducted in February/March 1985 by CISSE, Socioeconomic Researchers, within the framework of the Autonomous Community of Madrid.

ABC. Prestigio de la Prensa de España.



Solution to previous puzzle on page 17

ACROSS

- 1 T-men, e.g.
- 5 French minister's title
- 9 Put one's foot down
- 13 Chinese horn
- 14 Patriot Silas
- 16 San —, Italy
- 17 Election Day hopefuls
- 19 Gide's "Die"
- 20 Eight of man's teeth
- 21 Longs for virtues
- 22 Carrie before the course
- 24 Less cowardly
- 25 The maples, to a botanist
- 27 Gallup, Harris or Roper
- 30 Stingless, feckless bees
- 32 D.C. security breach
- 33 Henpeck
- 35 Prohibition
- 38 Aviary sound
- 39 Musolini's daughter
- 39 Tic —— toe
- 40 Breakfast food
- 41 Periods of boredom
- 43 Aftermaths of very close elections
- 46 Vapor: Comb. form
- 47 Elm's bounties

DOWN

- 48 Mansard extension
- 50 Promise confidently
- 52 Cynics — till next year!
- 57 East victories
- 58 Election Day
- 59 Tub plant
- 60 NATO's defunct cousin
- 61 Nutcracker's score
- 62 Desires: itches
- 63 Greek athletic contest
- 64 Mardi-
- 1 Centers of attention
- 2 Israeli statesman
- 3 Therefore, in Tours
- 4 Lees
- 5 Annex
- 6 Consoler's advice
- 7 Dugout wood
- 8 Ethyl's adherent
- 9 Spot for a hot pot
- 10 Direct vote on a proposed law
- 11 Fail to include
- 12 Polka followers
- 15 Increase rapidly, as prices
- 18 French Alps area
- 22 Siberian city
- 24 This permeates a victory party
- 25 Like football crowds
- 26 Subject of a loser's post-election speech
- 28 Fragrant
- 29 Where Kaltenborn held forth
- 30 Banned insecticide
- 31 Pastries (literally, "whirlpools")
- 34 Yak-ov'he dais
- 37 Grow dim
- 38 Getting into the race
- 40 Adonis's killer
- 42 Kind of orange
- 44 Paratroopers' gear
- 45 "Never — know for whom" —, Donne
- 49 Jason's father
- 50 Like absentee ballot casters
- 51 Vending
- 52 Obstruction
- 53 German river
- 54 Surrender, in Sienna
- 55 Speedy planes
- 58 Actors' org.

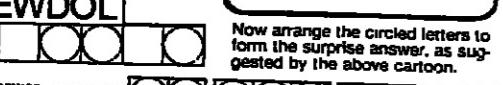
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM TELLS ME THE STUFF I SHOULDN'T DO AND MY DAD TELLS ME THE STUFF I SHOULD DO!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEGOB**ROBIT****INSHIF****PEWDOL**

Answer: WHEN

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POWER KAPOK GUILTY LIQUOR

Answer: Some girls close their eyes while kissing, but others do this — LOON BEFORE THEY LIKED IT.

Jumble: POWER KAPOK GUILTY LIQUOR

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SPORTS

Just in 1/2
Seahawks Hand Raiders Their Worst Loss in Four Years, 33-3By Mark Heisler
Los Angeles Times Service

SEATTLE — The Los Angeles Raiders' memories of Kingdom indignities lengthened on Sunday, when the Seattle Seahawks intercepted Marc Wilson four times,

turned a Raider field-goal try into a touchdown and inflicted a long list of other insults.

Seattle's 33-3 National Football League victory ended a five-game Los Angeles winning streak. It was the Raiders' worst loss since a 55-

21 drubbing by San Diego in 1981, when the franchise was still in Oakland. The Seahawks are 4-0 against the Raiders here under Chuck Taylor.

The Raiders outgained the Seahawks in the latest encounter; it is not easy to lose by 30 when you're moving the ball better than the opposition, but Los Angeles managed.

At one point, Seattle had a total of five first downs and led, 19-0. The Seahawks had the ball for two minutes and 39 seconds of the second period—and scored 23 points.

With 5:14 left in the third period, the Raiders were winning the battle for time of possession—27:11 to 12:35—but losing on the scoreboard, 26-3.

Los Angeles came into the game fourth in the NFL in yardage allowed (280 yards a game). It held Seattle to 234, but the winners gained another 180 on four interception returns and a blocked punt.

On the second Los Angeles play from scrimmage, Wilson's long pass for Jessie Hester was picked off by Seahawk safety John Harris. The Raider defense got the ball back so that one cost them nothing.

The Seahawks later marched 63 yards for a Norm Johnson field goal and a 3-0 lead (aside from that drive, Seattle had 50 yards in first-half total offense).

On the next Raider possession,

quarterback Ray Guy got off a low 34-yarder that Kenny Easley fielded and returned 29 yards to the Los Angeles 27. Dave Krieg promptly got Curt Warner isolated linebacker Brad Van Pelt and hit him with a scoring pass. Johnson's kick was blocked and the Seahawks led, 9-0.

Los Angeles held the ball for two plays, the second of which was a Wilson pass that linebacker Keith Butler intercepted and ran back 31

NFL ROUNDUP

yards to the Raider 13. Three incomplete passes later, Johnson kicked a field goal, 10-0.

Los Angeles then marched 48 yards to the Seattle 32. Chrisahr came on to try a field goal, but cornerback Terry Jackson buzzed from the outside and stuck his face right into it. The ball bounced once and was fumbled neatly by By-

ron Walker, who zoomed 57 yards for a touchdown and a 19-0 bulge.

The Raiders avoided further trouble until the half's closing moments, when they turned loose their two-minute offense. At the Seattle 40 with 1:27 left, Wilson aimed a pass for Docie Williams but hit Seahawk Terry Taylor instead. Taylor went 75 yards up the sideline for a touchdown. The score was 26-3, and the game was out of hand.

In other games, *The Associated Press* reported:

Chargers 30, Broncos 10: In San Diego, Dan Fouts threw for 284 yards and two TDs—both to Wes Chandler—to lead the Chargers' rout of Denver.

Gary Anderson, who defected to San Diego from the United States Football League five weeks ago, scored on a 16-yard run that gave San Diego a 24-3 lead with 3:16 left in the third period.

Anderson finished the day with 116 yards on 22 carries, becoming the first pro player to rush for 100 yards in the same year in two different leagues.

Rams 28, Saints 10: In Anaheim, California, Dieter Brock threw for 256 yards and two scores and tight end Tony Hunter caught six passes for a career-best 113 yards and a TD to pace the Los Angeles Rams past New Orleans.

Los Angeles sacked Saint quarterback Dave Wilson nine times, with Gary Jeter, Dennis Harrison and Stuwa Miller each logging one.

Cavasugh hit rookie Jerry Rice on a scoring pass and made maximum use of fullback Roger Craig on three scoring drives to help the 49ers end a three-game Philadelphia winning streak.

Cavasugh hit rookie Jerry Rice on a scoring pass and made maximum use of fullback Roger Craig on three scoring drives to help the 49ers end a three-game Philadelphia winning streak.

Montana sat out the game because of a strained sternum but is expected back next week. Cavasugh also took his place against Philadelphia last season and guided the team to victory.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

		BIG TEN		W		L		T		Pct.		OP	
CONFERENCE	All Games	Harvard	4	1	17	49	5	2	0	141	93	W	3
W	L	Yale	2	1	62	61	3	2	1	12	12	Pts	18
GP	W-L	Princeton	3	0	12	12	2	0	0	12	12	GF	GA
PP	W-L	Brown	2	0	12	12	1	1	1	121	99		
DP	W-L	Dartmouth	1	2	41	61	2	0	0	96	155		
1	2	Columbia	0	4	42	61	0	7	0	42	122		
2	3	Cornell	0	4	42	61	0	7	0	42	122		

		MAJOR INDEPENDENTS		W		L		T		Pct.		OP	
CONFERENCE	All Games	Penn St.	5	2	1	1	0	1	1	157	152	W	3
W	L	Army	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	203	134	Pts	23
GP	W-L	Alma-Flo	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	285	128	GF	GA
PP	W-L	Florida St.	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	245	171		
DP	W-L	SMU	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	221	147		
1	2	Notre Dame	2	2	12	145	4	4	229	211			
2	3	Wisconsin	2	2	12	146	4	4	229	211			
3	4	Indiana	2	2	12	147	4	4	229	211			
4	5	Arizona	2	2	12	148	4	4	229	211			

		PACIFIC-10		W		L		T		Pct.		OP	
CONFERENCE	All Games	UCLA	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116	W	3
W	L	Washington	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116	Pts	23
GP	W-L	South. Cal.	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		
PP	W-L	Ariz. St.	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		
DP	W-L	Arizona	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		
1	2	Oregon	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		
2	3	Stanford	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		
3	4	California	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		
4	5	Oregon	4	3	10	4	2	0	0	177	116		

		NATIONAL CONFERENCE STANDINGS		W		L		T		Pct.		OP	
CONFERENCE	All Games	Harvard	4	1	17	49	5	2	0	141	93	W	3
W	L	Yale	2	1	62	61	3	2	1	12	12	Pts	18
GP	W-L	Princeton	3	0	12	12	2	0	0	12	12	GF	GA
PP	W-L	Brown	2	0	12	12	1	1	1	121	99		
DP	W-L	Dartmouth	1	2	41	61	2	0	0	96	155		
1	2	Columbia	0	4	42	61	0	7	0	42	122		
2	3	Cornell	0	4	42	61	0	7	0	42	122		
3	4	Notre Dame	0	4	42	61	0	7	0	42	122		
4	5	Indiana	0	4	42	61	0	7	0	42	122		

		WALSH CONFERENCE		W		L		T		Pct.		OP	
CONFERENCE	All Games	Harvard	4	1	17	49	5	2	0	141	93	W	3
W	L	Yale	2	1	62	61	3	2					

